Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863. NUMBER 35.

THE DRAFT.

WAR GAZETTE—OFFICIAL.

War Department, Provost Marshal's Office, Washington, August 6, 1863.

Circular No. 64. —*First:* The names of men who have entered the military service of the United States for three years or the war, and which may by chance be drawn in the draft, shall be stricken, by the Board of Enrollment of the district in which they may be drawn, from the rolls of drafted men of that district. Suitable remarks, explanatory of the case, shall, in each instance, be entered upon the rolls opposite the names thus stricken from them. The men whose names may be so drawn or stricken from the rolls of any district shall be credited on the quota of that district, and their places shall not be filled from the fifty per cent. drawn to cover exemptions under the second section of the Enrollment act.

Second: Boards of Enrollment are reminded that sections 13 and 17 of the enrollment act require that substitutes shall be acceptable. Boards must satisfy themselves in each case as to the acceptability in all respects of the substitute. All the conditions necessary to decide as to such acceptability in every case, cannot be specified, but the conditions which recruits for the service of the United States are required to fulfil, should be observed in regard to substitutes.

Third: The following opinions of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate-General, are published for the information of all officers of this Bureau and for their guidance in the cases specified and in analogous cases:

In Case of a Father Claiming Exemption for a Son under the 7th Clause of 2d Section of the Enrolling Act on the ground that he has already furnished two Sons to the Military Service, one whom is now dead.

Opinion.—The exemption claimed in this case cannot be allowed under the 7th provision of the 2d section of the Enrolling Act, because that provision requires that there shall be two members of the same family in the military service at the same time to entitle the residue of the family to the privilege granted.

With regard to liability to draft of members of the Enrollment Board and of Sutlers.

Opinion.—It seems that under the comprehensive language of the Enrolling Act, sutlers, together with the members of the enrolling board are necessarily subject to draft. If the latter are now in the military service it may be a ground, should they be drafted, for relieving them from the duties of the field, but not having been in the military service on the 3d of March, the law gives them no privilege of exemption beyond that which is secured to other citizens.

In case of Exemptions Obtained by Means of Affidavit.

Opinion.—So long as the certificate of exemption remains in force, it would not be proper to hold the drafted man as liable to military service. The judgment of the Enrolling Board is declared, by the law to be final upon questions of exemption, but it is so only while that judgment remains unreversed. The Board, like any other quasi judicial body, may revise its own action, and correct any errors which it may have committed. If, therefore, the decision has been based on oaths or testimonies subsequently ascertained to be false, the Board should, having first given notice to the party, proceed to reconsider its action; and if, for the reason mentioned, the judgment should be found to be erroneous, it should be set aside, and the certificate of exemption based upon it, should be vacated and held for naught. The persons making the false oaths in the matter would be subject to prosecution, but as the military authorities have the first claim upon the party drafted he should not be turned over to the civil authorities without the special direction of the Secretary of War.

In case of persons who were exempted from the draft of 1862, by reason of being engaged in the manufacture of arms for the Government.

Opinion.—No ground is perceived on which the claim of exemption made for these men can rest. The letter of the Secretary of War does not touch the question. It recognizes them, it is true, as in the service of the Government, but this they may well be without their being in the military service in the sense of the enrolling act. They do not seem to have been ever enlisted, or to have been formally entered into the service for which they were drafted, but, on the contrary, were excused therefrom because of their being engaged in the manufacture of arms for the Government in Colt's establishment. It is in reference to this latter employment that they are spoken of by the Secretary of War as in the service of the Government, and such service most clearly cannot exempt them.

In case of a substitute who proves to be a deserter from military service, or a man already in that service.

Opinion.—A man who is under obligation to perform military duty on his own account cannot certainly be received as a substitute for another. To be acceptable in the sense of the law, he must possess all the legal qualifications for the service, but an enlisted man has disqualified and absolutely disabled himself for performing the duties of a substitute by engagements entered into with the Government. If the Board of Enrollment has been imposed upon, and has granted a certificate of exemption because of a substitute furnished who proves to be a deserter, or one already in the military service, the Board should, after notice to the party, proceed to reconsider its action, and should set aside its former judgement, and annul the certificate of exemption granted. Its right to do so on a proper showing is undeniable, the act of determining upon the acceptability of the substitute being judicial in its character, and subject to revision and reversal. The certificate of exemption having been thus vacated, the party's original liability under the draft remains.

Jas. B. Fry, Provost Mar'l Gen'l.

THE ONLY SON.

The clause concerning the only son, liable to do military duty, of a widow, dependent upon his labor for support, is thus construed by the Provost Marshal General:

A widow may have several other sons, but if they are not liable to do military duty, then the particular son on whom she is dependent for support will be exempt; but if her other sons are liable to do military duty, the fact that she is dependent on the labor of a particular son for support, will not exempt him from the draft.

ALIENS.

The following order in regard to aliens was issued by the Provost-Marshal-General to-day:

War Department,
Provost Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 6, 1863.

Circular No. 65.—It is apprehended that Circular No. 63, from this Office, in relation to exempting men from the draft on the plea of alienage, is not fully understood by Boards of Enrollment. Wherever the fact of alienage is clearly established, exemption must be granted; but when the Board has any doubt in the matter, the case must be referred through the Provost-Marshal-General for the decision of the Department of State. Until such decision shall have been obtained, all action in the case shall be suspended. The certificate of the State Department shall be deemed conclusive evidence, and the question of liability or non-liability to the draft shall be decided by the Board of Enrollment in accordance therewith.

James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General.

Drafting and Volunteering in Wisconsin.

State of Wisconsin, Executive Depart't,
Madison, August 8, 1863.

To the People of Wisconsin:

On finding a report in the public journals that the General Government had given thirty days' time to the State of New Jersey, before enforcement of the draft therein, in order to enable the people to raise their quota of troops by the volunteer system, I applied to the Secretary of War for the same privilege for Wisconsin, and have received the following reply:

"The preparations for the draft in New Jersey are not yet completed, and the Governor of that State is permitted to continue the enlistment of troops by volunteering until the draft takes place, when the State will be credited with the men thus raised.

"The case is similar in Wisconsin; the preparations there, also, are not completed. You can, therefore, proceed with the enlistment of volunteers until the draft is ordered; and the troops so raised and reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, as mustered into the United States service, will be credited on the quota of the State."

If, therefore, towns, cities or counties in this State desire to avoid conscription, or to reduce their quotas by volunteering, they may proceed to furnish volunteers for three years or during the war, and will receive credit for them. These volunteers may enlist in Wisconsin regiments in the field or in the battalion of heavy artillery now being recruited. I have not yet been advised of the number of men required from Wisconsin, or from any district, and whether new regiments can be organized.

In another communication from the Provost Marshal General concerning the assignment of quotas to towns, he says:

"Your letter of the 25th inst. has been received.

"When the quotas of the several districts of Wisconsin are calculated, the excess or deficiency of troops furnished by each district under the calls of 1861 and 1862 will be considered, and due credit given, but in regard to assigning quotas to particular towns or location, there are no sufficient data upon which to make the necessary calculations.

"The statement furnished to Col. Lovell by the Adjutant General of Wisconsin and by him sent to this office, gives only a portion of the number claimed to have been furnished, to particular towns. For example in the statement referred to, the 1st Congressional District is represented to have furnished 164 men enlisted since the enrollment of 1862, of which only 77 are assigned to towns, the remaining 87 being reported as persons whose residence cannot be ascertained.

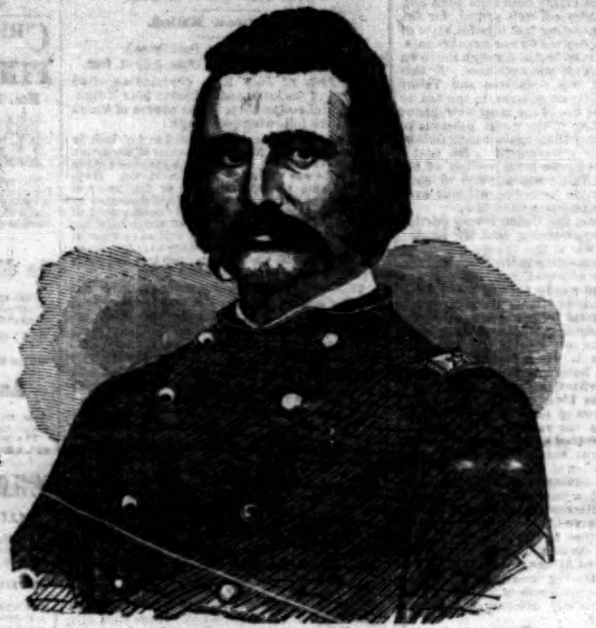
"It is therefore impossible to calculate the quotas to be furnished under the present enrollment in any other way than by taking the number enrolled in the whole Congressional district as a basis and allowing credit for any surplus which may have been furnished by that district under former calls. This will be done, and if it shall be found, after quotas have been thus assigned, that any particular town has actually furnished a surplus of men over its previous quotas, a number of those drafted equal to this surplus will be discharged.

"The only means of ascertaining whether a town has actually furnished an excess will be to have a list of the names of all the men furnished by towns claiming an excess prepared, and compared with the names of all men from that town actually mustered into the service United States, and borne upon the muster-in rolls on file in the office of the Adjutant General of the army.

"This will show how many men from a town have been actually furnished, while the tables giving numbers claimed to have been furnished differ so much from the numbers known to have been mustered into the United States service, that no just conclusion can be arrived at from them."

Under these circumstances, I would advise and request that the people of each town, or ward of a city or village, appoint at once a committee to prepare a complete list of all men that have volunteered from such town or ward, as they may be ready with the required evidence. These lists should be very carefully made, giving accurately the name of the soldier and the company and regiment in which he enlisted, and not containing the name of any one who was not, when he enlisted, an actual resident of such town or ward, for, if inaccurate, such a list may be entirely rejected.

Edward Salomon,
Governor.



MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.

We devote a large share of our space elsewhere to the eloquent utterances of Major Gen. John A. Logan, to an immense gathering of loyal citizens at the Court House Square last evening. It will gratify many of our readers in and out of the city that we are able to accompany this reoprt of Gen. Logan's views of the war, with a very accurate likeness of this gallant Illinois soldier. He is in command of the 3d Division of the 17th army corps, under Gen. McPherson, which in his leadership has permanently earned the proud title of the "Fighting Third."

Gen. Logan is a native Illinoisian, and was born in Jackson county, in 1825. Receiving a common education, such as the schools of that day afforded, native talent and industry stood him in good stead, enhancing and to the fullest degree realizing upon the limited advantages he enjoyed. At the age of nineteen years he served in the Mexican war, first as Lieutenant, and subsequently as Adjutant in the 1st Illinois Volunteers. Returning to his native State at the close of the war, he entered upon the study and practice of the law, and speedily took a prominent rank among the growing young politicians of this State of the Democratic school. He has held several public offices, always with credit and honor to himself and his constituents. In July, 1861, he left his seat in Congress to enter the ranks of Col. Richardson's Regiment, with which he fought at Bull Run. On the 13th of September he became Colonel of the Illinois 31st Regiment, attached to Gen. McClernand's Brigade. His share in the war has been glorious and honorable to himself and the State, and has made him the shining exemplar of his soldiers. He was severely wounded at Fort Donelson, immediately following which victory he was confirmed as Brigadier General. He has been indefatigable in his zeal in pushing forward the glorious campaign in the Southwest. He was made a Major General in the early part of the present year, while at Lake Providence. Gen. Logan recognizes that the sword is the primeval and better weapon against the rebels, but it is given to men of his intellectual force and zealous spirit to wield an influence among the people by his utterances in behalf of the Union, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war. His brief furlough will thus be of incalculable advantage to loyalty in this State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, August 10, 1863.

DRAFT MATTERS.

It is stated that the number of conscripts now going through this city to reinforce the Army of the Potomac, is over a thousand a day.

The Board here began granting exemptions from the draft, for disability, alienage, improper enrollment, &c , to-day.

Negro conscripts take their draft kindly, and are besieging the Provost Marshal to tell them when he wants them.

THE PHILADELPHIA CANARDS.

Those persons in Philadelphia who persist in telegraphing that a battle in Virginia is imminent, are very ignorant or very resolute in their determination to circulate lies.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

Regulations for border trade revised and adopted to the new condition of things since our recent victories, have been prepared, and will speedily be issued. The heat continues as intense as ever. Good night.

THE NEW POLICY OF WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Major Gen. Rosseau is here by authority of Gen. Rosecrans, urging again upon the attention of the Administration the plan he urged last year, and the mounting of a considerable infantry force to operate through Kentucky and Northern Alabama against guerillas. It is believed that a special necessity exists now for speedily putting such a force in the field, as otherwise the rebel arms will degenerate into mere marauding bands of guerillas, and the whole country will be filled with their pillaging.

Gen. Rosseau seeks to raise a force of 12,000 to 15,000 men, a small portion to be equipped as regular cavalry, the rest as mounted infantry, armed with Sharp's or Colt's rifles. It is believed that superior inducements as such service would offer, would speedily furnish a decided number by volunteering. A more gallant and dashing officer than Gen. Rosseau could not be found to lead them.

Washington, August 9.—Gov. Seymour, under date of Albany, Aug. 3, writes to the President with respect to the draft in New York and Brooklyn. He condemns the course of the Provost Marshal, in commencing the draft without consultation with the city or State officers, at a time when the militia were absent at the seat of war, and while there were not even soldiers enough to man the fortifications in the harbor. The Governor complains of unfairness in the enrollment, and thinks, in this lottery for human life, as he terms it, there should be strict impartiality. In the rural districts, the draft has been executed with justice, and conscripts have accepted their fate without a murmur, and sometimes joyfully. In the districts of New York, however, with a population much less, the number to be drafted is, in some cases, double that of the former. The attack on the enrolling officers, which subsequently grew into the most destructive riot known in the history of the country, he pronounces unjustifiable. Speaking further of the riots, in New York, he says that the disregard for law, and disrespect for judicial tribunals, produced their natural results of robbery and arson, accompanied by murderous outrages on a helpless race, and, for a time, the very existence of the commercial metropolis of our country was threatened. It is gratifying that the citizens of New York were able, without material aid from the State or nation, to put down this dangerous insurrection. For a time, the nation had not the means to protect its own arsenals and navy yards. One thousand men could have seized them all, and then used armaments for the destruction of the shipping, and the city itself, to say nothing of the vessels which were at that time engaged in burning our merchant ships almost within sight of our coast. The Governor also complains that no credit has been given to the city for the number of volunteers sent, and the noble exertions of the militia in times of peril. He therefore asks for a suspension, at least, of the draft till its constitutionality is tested.

The President, in reply, under date of August 7th, says he cannot suspend the draft in New York, because time is too important. He admits the disparity of the quotas in different sections, and accounts for it by the fact that so many more persons fit for soldiers are in the city than in the country who have too recently arrived from Europe to be included in the census of 1870. Still, he would not consider that reason sufficient. He would direct the draft to proceed, drawing only the average quota of all districts. After this drawing, the city districts shall be carefully re-enrolled, and the Governor's agents might witness every step of the process. Due credit will be given for volunteers. The President would not object to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court. He would be willing to facilitate it, but could not consent to lose the time.

Washington, Aug. 10.—During his recent visit to New York, Secretary Chase on consultation with the capitalists of that city, determined to continue the sales of 5-20s till after ten days' notice to the public of their discontinuance. Plates for Treasury notes bearing per cent. after date are being prepared for use, should it be found expedient. No doubt is now entertained of the ability of the Secretary to procure all the funds necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, if economically and vigorously conducted.

Kentucky Congressional Delegation.

The returns thus far show that the following gentlemen will represent Kentucky in the next Congress:

1. Lucien Anderson,
2. *Geo. H. Yeaman,
3. *Henry Grider,
4. *Aaron Harding,
5. *Robert Mallory,
6. G. Clay Smith,
7. *Brutus J. Clay,
8. Wm W. Randall.
9. *William H. Wadsworth.

*Re-elected.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Springfield, August 10, 1863.

Prominent citizens of Davenport, Iowa, are making strenuous attempts to have the arsenal and military prison on the island at Rock Island, set off to the military district of Iowa. Gov. Yates hearing of these attempts, has protested to the War Department against the contemplated change. He has also forwarded strong remonstrances upon the subject from citizens of that part of the State to Washington. It is announced that General Leonard Ross has tendered his resignation to the War Department, and that it has been accepted. No reason has been given. General Ross was in the city on Thursday on his way to his home.

General McClernand has not tendered his resignation, as was reported from Washington a few days since. He asks for a thorough investigation into all his official acts.

General Logan has been invited to address the Union War Democrats of Indiana at Indianapolis on the 20th inst. He will also speak at the great mass meeting here on the 23d.

The 118th (Democratic) regiment has received three bottles of whisky and three bottles of wine from the mass meeting soldier's relief fund. The *Register* has not yet published the list of subscribers to the fund.

The enrollment of the State is completed with the exception of the 9th and 12th districts, but all the returns are not yet in.

The Copperheads in this district have opposed the enrollment in every possible way. Col. Oakes has dispatched a military force, in consequence, to Fulton county, to protect the Marshal and his deputies in the performance of their duties.

Several prominent persons left here last night, to attend the Masonic meeting in Chicago, called to endeavor to reconcile the differences which are convulsing the order in this State to its very centre. Among the delegates from here are Hon. J. K. Dubois, Auditor of State, O. P. Miner, William Lavely, H. G. Reynolds, E. L. Gross, Charles Fisher, Newton Bateman, Mr. Davis, and others.

The great Union Mass meeting to come off in this city on the 3d of September, is already attracting much attention. The call will be issued in a short time.

Surgeon J. R. Brown, of the 82d regiment Illinois volunteers, Hecker regiment, has been dismissed from the service of the United States with loss of all pay and all allowances, for disloyalty in communicating information to the enemy and treasonable language. He is from the southern part of the State.

Gov. Yates is having citizens of this State, confined in Military Hospitals at St. Louis, transferred to hospitals in this State.

On Saturday, as Deputy Marshal Barger, under United States Marshal Keys, of this city, with a party of five cavalry, were scouring the woods in the vicinity of Lavonie, fifteen miles south of here, he came upon a line of K. G. C. pickets, who opened fire upon him and his men. The Marshal charged and scattered his assailants, capturing one man armed with U. S. Army revolver and belt. They took these from him, and proceeded to Lavonie. On Sunday, some one hundred of the K. G. C.'s gathered in the neighborhood of the village, and threatened to burn it if the revolver or Barger, they did not care which, was not given up.

A committee of leading Democrats went out to meet them and prevailed upon them to abandon their diabolical purpose until the matter was investigated. Meanwhile the inhabitants sent for aid to this city and about 200 of the Union men armed themselves to repel the invaders. The Democratic committee, I learn, is now here, conferring with the men. Four barrels of the revolver taken from the man were found to have been discharged.

A negro named Charles Shelton, aged 17 years, who was driving a wagon loaded with stone, by the fair grounds near this city, was struck by lightning in the storm of Saturday, and killed.

A man named James Bailey was killed by a shot from a revolver in the hands of his brother on Saturday, in the St. Louis and Chicago train. The brother was exploding the caps on the pistol, not knowing that one of the barrels was loaded. Though the ball entered the brain, he lived to walk part way home from the depot, but dropped down in the street and shortly expired.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Philadelphia, August 10, 1863.

It is evident that neither the army of the Potomac or the the rebel army on the Rapidan have altered their positions within the last forty-eight hours. The rebel army is badly off for horses. Though a fight might take place at short notice, yet it is not probable Lee will act on the aggressive.

An intelligent gentleman who arrived at the Continental Hotel to-day says that a general engagement may not take place before fall.

Substitutes are going in small squads daily to reinforce Gen. Meade's army.

To-day, according to certain rumors, the big ball was to be opened on Fort Sumter. If so, we may expect to hear of most striking events of the war in the East within the next forty-eight hours.

Judge J. C. Shannon, of Pittsburg, was serenaded at the Continental this evening. He [illegible] the campaign may be said to be opened.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

LATEST FROM MEMPHIS AND VICINITY.

INTERESTING FROM VICKSBURG.

The Rejuvenation of the City.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MISSISSIPPI.

News from the South by Rebel Sources.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cairo, August 10, 1863.

The steamer John H. Dickey, Capt. Dan. Musselman, came in this morning from Memphis. She had a fair trip of passengers and freight. By the latest arrivals from Vicksburg there are but few news items of any interest.

Vicksburg is being renovated by General Smith, Post Commandant. The town has been divided into eight districts, under the supervision of that number of officers, whose duty is to examine residences and yards, and direct the removal of everything of an unhealthy nature. The sick are to be removed at once to a hospital or pest house, as Surgeon Kittock may direct. The dead are to be buried within twelve hours after the decease.

The following officers have reported to Capt. G. A. Pierce, Quartermaster, and been assigned to duty at Vicksburg as follows: Capt. Chas. W. Lyman, Assistant Quartermaster, in charge of the railroad, river and city transportation; Capt. John Allen, Ass't. Quartermaster, in charge of forage and Quartermaster's stores; Capt. H. G. Bowen, Ass't. Quartermaster, in charge of hospitals and building; Capt. G. S. Fiort, Ass't. Quartermaster, in charge of land transportation and ship; Lieut. J. E. Jones, A. A. Quartermaster, in charge of captured property; Lieut. W. G. Hurlbut, A. A. Quartermaster, in charge of camp and garrison equipage.

Rations are still issued daily to upwards of one thousand of the old inhabitants of Vicksburg. Many have property, but lack the kind of money taken by the Commissary. The superintendence of the railroad interests at Vicksburg, have been placed in charge of Col. George H. Cradlebaugh, of Gen. McPherson's staff. There is little new at Memphis. The steamer Hiawatha arrived at Cairo this morning, bringing the 36th Massachusetts and 45th Georgia regiments, belonging to the 9th army corps, en-route for the North.

Richardson's guerillas were last heard from at Galloway's Depot, near Memphis. He seems to have brought back heavy reinforcements to put his conscription order into immediate operation and gather up deserters from his command.

Capt. Perley, of the 6th Missouri regiment, on his way from Vicksburg to his home in Litchfield, Ill., stopped at Memphis on Thursday last, and put up at the Gayoso House. He was shown to his room, and about an hour later his dead body was picked up in an alley in the rear of the hotel. He had fallen from the window, and was horribly crushed. It is supposed he was sitting in the window and had fallen asleep, and, tumbling out, lost his life. The clothes he had worn remained hanging upon a chair in his room.

Lieut. Taylor has gone up with Capt. Perley's remains.

An accident of the same character occurred at Memphis, on Wednesday night. The bodies of three soldiers lost on the Ruth, with that of young Oglesby, sen. clerk of the steamer, have been washed ashore at Columbus, and buried.

The agent of the Post Office Department at Memphis, after consulting with military and other authorities, has written to Washington recommending that the mail to and from New Orleans hereafter be put on steamers upon the Mississippi, as affording a more safe and speedy means of transportation than ocean steamers lately afforded.

Constant patrolling by gunboats and mounted videttes, render guerilla associations difficult and dangerous to the enemy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cairo, August 9, 1863.

A number of steamers have arrived from below to-day, but the news is unimportant. Everything seems to be quiet at Vicksburg.

Paymaster Greenawalt, supposed to have been lost upon steamer Ruth, made his appearance here yesterday. It seems he did not get upon that steamer when she departed, having been providentially left behind while conversing with a friend at the St. Charles Hotel. He however took the steamer City of Alton some hours later, and passed the burning craft, but unable to find out what boat she was. He went on to Memphis, where he first learned of the destruction of the Ruth, and loss of his companions. He may forever be thankful that he was detained, and prevented from taking that horrible trip.

Provost Marshal J. V. Phillips, and officers accompanying him, while upon a visit home, at or near South Pass yesterday, were fired upon from the roadside by some persons, and narrowly escaped death. It is supposed that the attack was from some deserters, on the track of whom Phillips had for some time been, for the purpose of returning them to their regiments, in pursuance of his duty.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Vicksburg, Aug. 4, via Cairo, Aug. 9, 1863.

The number of rebel officers paroled here, according to official papers, was two thousand one hundred and forty-six. Some seven hundred officers and men refused to take paroled, who were sent North; none of higher grade than Lieutenants.

The city has been renovated and is now clean and orderly. The residents are generally very well satisfied with the change. We are much in need of lemons, vegetables and ice.

Movements by land are difficult on account of the heat and dust. We can move, however, as fast and far as the enemy can.

Speculators are clamorous for trade to Vicksburg, but if opened it will be from Washington.

Gen. Grant is too busy with reorganization of the army to attend to traffic.

Some guerillas captured boast they can buy with greenbacks all the arms and amunition they want within our lines.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Memphis Aug. 7, via Cairo, Aug. 9, 1863.

We learn that Richardson has again made his appearance at his old camping grounds in Tipton and Shelby, and Fayette counties, stealing horses, conscripting men, levying contributions from people, robbing meat houses, plundering widows of their living, and in fact leaving orphans destitute, taking everything. It is to be hoped that the military authorities will take measures to dislodge these marauding rascals. One regiment would effectually rout them. Richardson only forages from the poorer sort. The workings of the rebel conscription are the most oppressive tyranny ever borne by a people used to the blessings of liberty.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Corinth, Miss., Aug. 5—via Cairo, Aug. 9.

Mobile papers, with dates to the 31st of July, has been received. Gen. Johnston had been making a visit to Mobile, to inspect the fortifications and defenses. His army at last accounts was at Meridian and Enterprise. It is stated on good authority that Johnston has lost 10,000 men by desertion since the fall of Vicksburg, and desertion is still going on.

Very grave complaints are made in consequence of the suffering in the rebel army, caused by its recent movements. It has been poorly fed, and all are despondent.

Reconstruction is being openly talked, although many arrests, both of citizens and soldiers, have been made in consequence. Secret societies, it is said, are forming, having for their object the return of the State of Mississippi to the Union.

W. L. Yancey's funeral took place at Montgomery on the 29th of July, and created a profound feeling of sorrow.

At Atlanta, on the 29th ult., gold sold for $11.75 to $12.11 per dollar.

Dispatches from Charleston, to the 31st ult., say a heavy bombardment opened at daybreak this morning on the enemy's works on Morris Island, from Sumter and Wagner, and continued until 9 o'clock, when it ceased.

Sixty armed refugees from Waynesboro, Tenn., reached here to-day. They rose and armed themselves in order to resist the conscription, which was being enforced there, and fought their way out to this place.

Capt. G. E. Spencer, A. A. G., has been promoted to Colonel of the 1st Alabama cavalry.

Cairo, Aug. 10.—There was a meeting at Pana, Ill., on the 8th, at which there were about 800 persons present. It was addressed by one Robert Davis, a lawyer of Hillsboro, in which he used language of the following import: He said—"You should resist the conscription with your rifles, your shot guns, and whatever weapons you can get hold of. If your young men don't resist the conscription, you are unworthy to be called American citizens. Will you permit Lincoln and his shoulder-strapped Phillips' any longer to make laws and put them in force at the point of the bayonet. It was only last Monday the election came off in Kentucky. On the Friday previous, Burnside issued an order that no Democrat should be allowed to vote. The conscription is unconstitutional, and its no use to leave to Lincoln's courts to decide such questions;—and much other stuff of the same kind. He would undoubtedly like to be arrested, in order to become in the eyes of his party a martyr.

Gen. Grant's father came down in the train this evening, on his way to Vicksburg to visit his illustrious son.

Cairo, August 10.—In consequence of the disposition of steamboatmen on the Mississippi to extort enormous and unfair prices for passage money from soldiers passing up and down, Gen. Grant has issued Order No. 49, regulating the price.

Commissioned officers will be charged ¾ths of a cent per mile for cabin passage, including berth, and paying 50c extra per meal. Enlisted men one-half cent per mile, with the privilege of cooking rations, and boats are not at liberty to refuse to carry any soldier traveling under proper orders, and penalties are affixed for the violation of this order of fine and imprisonment at the discretion of a court martial.

This order applies to all boats plying between Cairo and points below, and this order must be posted in three conspicuous places on all such boats.

Col. Rawlings, Gen. Grant's A. A. G., goes down on the Champion to-night.

There is complaint here that Provost Marshals, and others throughout the North are arresting a great many persons as deserters, and sending them to the army who really never enlisted. This matter is corrected and the men sent back but at considerable cost to Uncle Sam. This should be corrected.

Memphis, Aug. 8, via Cairo, Aug. 10, 1863.

The report that Gen. Hurlbut's resignation had been accepted is not true. Gen. Halleck declines to accept it. He will remain in command of the 16th army corps. Scouts from the South report nothing new.

The Mobile *News* of August 3d says: We have a multitude of reports horribly detrimental to the character and patriotism of many of the people in Alabama and Mississippi; many of them are too disgraceful to print. A portion of our people have gone stark mad. They are bastard Southerners and recreant Confederates, men of mark and leaders of the people. The eye of the nation is upon you, &c. Also, from the accounts that reach us, the women of this trying time are the only men among them.

The rebel Wirt Adams sent a report that Banks had lost 6,000 men at Donaldsville, but it is not believed.

The chiefs of the Choctaw tribe have gone to Richmond.

The Mobile papers of the 3d state that Johnston's army is at Brandon, Meridian and Enterprise, about 25,000 strong, and is in a position to move to Mobile or east, as may be required. Ruggles and Chalmers are near Okalona. Bragg is at Chattanooga, with part of his force at Rome.

Extensive preparations are being made to finish the fortifications at Mobile.

Charleston, Aug. 8.—Slow firing on both sides was continued last night. Our casualties on Morris Island yesterday were two killed and fourteen wounded. All is quiet this morning.

Richmond, Aug. 3.—A cavalry fight took place yesterday, near Brandy Station, between Hampton's brigade and three brigades of the Yankees, lasting several hours. The Confederates fell back upon the infantry supports, after which the Yankees were repulsed. Our loss was less than one hundred killed and wounded. Col. Baker, Col. Black and Col. Young were wounded.

Merton Pass, Aug 1.—Wirt Adams' scouts bring intelligence that on the 23d of July Banks attacked Dick Taylor at Donaldsonville, and was defeated with a loss of 6000 men, including 4000 prisoners. Taylor and Magruder's force have since united on Teche river, which, if true, will enable Taylor to place in position the siege guns captured at Berwick Bay and blockade the river below.

Grant has established a garrison of 8000 men at Natchez.

Vicksburg advices of July 26th, state that Herron's division have gone to participate in the attack on Mobile.

Nassau advices state that two steamers returned unable to get into Charleston. Ten steamers cleared for Charleston on the 10th.

It is reported this morning that the Yankees were in force near Fredericksburg on Saturday.

The weather is clear and very hot. Weather in Memphis is hot with occasional thunder storms. Health of the city is good.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1863.

Some Copperheads in Morrow county, owing the 3d Ohio regiment a grudge, undertook, on Saturday, to clear out a party of ten, who had assembled in Carlington to take the train for Columbus. The Copperheads, thirty in number, were from Harmony township and were armed with clubs, billies, &c. After they had commenced the attack, the 3d Ohio charged on them with success. Several Copperheads were wounded, and their leader so badly injured that he has been unable to speak since.

It is understood by the authorities at Columbus that the draft will not take place in this State, nor in the West, until it is thoroughly enforced in Washington.

FROM LEXINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 10.

The rebels, from 1000 to 1500 strong, supposed to be of Forrest's command, are rumored to be opposite Burksville. Other parties are reported approaching the Gaps. Scouts say Buckner is at Knoxville in person, gathering in conscripts, and fortifying the town. The rebels evidently deprecate a Federal invasion, and will not surrender their food and forage without a desperate struggle.

Wolford has an independent brigade, and still remains about Somerset.

Col. Saunders is appointed Chief of Cavalry on Gen. Carter's Staff. Gen. Burnside and part of his Staff are here.

The War in Virginia.

New York, Aug. 9.—The *Tribune's* correspondent, at the Potomac headquarters, of the 7th, says: "The thermometer here stood 104 degrees to-day.

"A rebel has been caught with a note in favor of Gen. Pope, for six thousand dollars, found on his person."

From Portland.

Portland, Me., Aug. 10.—An immense audience crowded the City Hall to-night to greet Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana. He made a speech two hours in length, which was received with enthusiastic applause.

Death of a Bank President.

Boston, Aug. 7.—Thadeus Nichols, esq., President of the Union Bank, and a highly esteemed citizen and merchant, died last evening, aged 78 years.

From New York.

New York, August 10.—The U. S. steam frigate Hartford, of Admiral Farragut's Mississippi Squadron, arrived to-night.

Whereabout of the Rebel Pirates.

New York, Aug. 8.—A letter dated from Bahia, July 26th, on board the United States steamer Mohican, which was sent in search of the pirates, states the Florida was at the island of Las Rocas on the 14th inst., where her surgeon and paymaster were drowned by the swamping of their boat. Here she got 20 tuns of coal and left on a cruise. We can hear nothing or see nothing of the Alabama, from which we conclude she has left this coast entirely. As for the Georgia, we think she is in some secluded bay on the coast, awaiting her guns by the Castor. It is some satisfaction to know that she will have to wait a very long time. American vessels are taking out Brazilian registers, availing themselves thereby of the Brazilian flag. This is hard. There should be more American men-of-war here.

☞ It should be stated as a matter of justice to the Chief of Artillery in Gen. Grant's staff, that the computation of material used in the reduction of Vicksburg, as published in our columns a day or two since, was not furnished by that officer. He has as yet not made his official report, owing to illness.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Finale to the Scott Raid—The Rebels Thoroughly Scattered—All their Artillery Captured—and Horses Lost—News from East Tennessee—Horrible Barbarity of the Rebels—Whereabouts of Bragg.

Headquarters 23d Army Corps,
Lexington, Ky., August 8.

Information received this morning from Wolford's expedition below the Cumberland in pursuit of Scott, nearly concludes the history of the dashing entree and inglorious finale of the last act of the brilliant invasion so long threatened. The chivalric leader of the "Flour of the South, (the 1st La. Cav.) is not elated probably with their late achievements, and by this time is ready to become a subscriber to the axiom that "raids don't pay." The scattered fragments of Scott's command took refuge among the hills along their line of flight, from Irvine to Cumberland river. The collected remnants numbering probably 400 or 500, under Scott, effected the crossing at Smith's Ford, taking with them seven of their guns. Pursued by Wolford they again broke up with the loss of one of Konkle's guns. The citizens of Wayne county and refugees, blocked up the roads, infested the mountain passes, and resisted their advance, till harassed front and rear, they abandoned four more guns, and took to their individual heels. Our men are picking them up at the rate of 10 to 20 per day, and those who escape will only be able to effect it each on his private responsibility. No armed bands will probably get through the mountains.

Our news from Tennessee, though similar in tenor to what we have been accustomed to receive any time during the war, becomes unusually painful, in view of the long suffering of this abused people. The late conscription act appears to be the only one last piece of cruelty needed to complete the ruin of East Tennessee. The able-bodied men had either been forced into the rebel ranks, or made their escape. The rebel government now demands the services of all between the ages of forty-five and fifty-five. A requisition has been made by Davis on Gov. Harris for 6,000 of this class, and as many will escape, this number will take about all that may be left up to fifty five years.

The most desperate and determined efforts to escape, on the part of conscripts, are met by the most wanton cruelties by the rebels, who do not attempt to take them, but shoot them down like wild beasts whenever and wherever found. The inhuman slaughter of these poor fellows taking place daily and openly, is absolutely horrible, and would be incredible but for the testimony of almost hundreds of witnesses daily. It is a worthy comment upon the immitigable insolence and stupendous hypocrisy of Mr. Vice President Stephens' pseudo mission to Mr. Lincoln "to mitigate the barbarities of war." This war, and scarcely any other, can surpass the inhuman cruelties practised by those lying hypocrites in East Tennessee. Even this last conscription act is intended and employed more as a cloak to their barbaries than to obtain soldiers, since it furnishes excuse to seize property, hang, kill and vent the most infernal passions with impunity. Boys under twelve years of age have been shot on their knees at their mothers' feet; Union men, old and young, have been shot and hanged in presence of their agonized wives or mothers; females have been brutally murdered for concealing their sons or husbands, or violated in presence of their bound and helpless male protectors. Rapine, pillage, arson, rape, and murder are no longer crimes in East Tennessee, and no rebel soldier has yet been punished for any offense against a Union man or woman. And these are the demons who prate of rights and superior civilization, whom Northern Peace Democrats think are wronged, and to whose superior aromas Northern mudsills should submit the control of the Government.

The wheat crops in East Tennessee were large. The rebel Government presses harvest hands and thrashers, and assumed the ownership of the whole, collecting and moving it as rapidly as possible. The corn crop is an average one. The rebel Government orders details for its culture and preservation, and will gather that also when the time comes.

News of rebel forces differ but little from previous dispatches. Gov. Robinson has received information, however, of Bragg's entry into East Tennessee, 40,000 strong. Time will no doubt develop a new campaign on the part of rebeldom, whose base will be in Tennessee. We shall see.

The Trial of Steam Fire Engines in England—Report of Chief Engineer Harris, of Chicago.

To Messrs B. H. Skinner, J. H. McVicker, Gage & Drake, Stiles, Burton, Gage & Ware, Walters & Rogers, Lewis, Page & Co., and others:

Gentlemen: To you, who, with others, so kindly aided me in the arrangements in my visit to London, with a view of improving my knowledge of fire apparatus, and the management and conduct of the same at fires, it is but proper that on my return I should make a brief statement of the results:

I left Chicago on the 4th day of June, and proceeded to Boston. I immediately put myself in communication with George H. Allen esq., Secretary of the Boston Fire Department, who, with Chief Engineer Bird and Ex-Chief Engineer Barnicote spared no labor to promote the object of my visit. Under the guidance of these gentlemen I inspected thoroughly the engine houses, apparatus, and fire alarm telegraph. Of the latter, its necessity and its value, I cannot speak too highly.

On the —— of —— I left Boston per steamer Asia, Capt. Shannon, Jas. B. Penn, chief steward, and Mr. McAllister, chief engineer, all of whom I take great pleasure in thanking for their kind attention during the voyage. Upon arriving in London I was received with the utmost courtesy by our fellow citizen, Charles L. Wilson, esq., Secretary of the American Legation. To Mr. Wilson it is but just to say that I was mainly indebted for the uniform courtesy and attention which I received from every London official with whom I came in contact, or with whom I had any business. The value of such assistance can only be fully appreciated by those who have experienced the difficulties of gaining access to public officers in a foreign country. Mr. Wilson, with all the pride of country, and proud also of his own city, was untiring in his efforts to have the humble representative of the Fire Department of Chicago treated with respect and attention; and he succeeded most admirably, for never in any part of the United States did I meet with more attention, or greater effort to facilitate my object, than I received from the various officers, high and low, in London. With Mr. Wilson I called on E. M. Shaw, esq., Superintendent of the London Fire Engine Department, at his office. That officer gave me much valuable information, and he immediately ordered to have the floating steam engine on the Thames worked for us, that we might have a practical exhibition of the usefulness of this important branch of the service.

I found several Americans in London, to all of whom I am greatly indebted for acts of kind assistance, and for those little courtesies that made my stay there so personally agreeable.

The Secretary of the Royal Society for the protection of life from fire, Sampson Low, Jr., ordered a special exhibition of the fire escape at Whitehall place, in order that I might have an opportunity of witnessing the practical working of this valuable invention. This Society, it should be stated, is purely humane in its objects, and is supported by voluntary contributions, and is independent of the fire brigade, but works in conjunction with it. I have brought home with me copies of printed drawings of the machinery, with full instructions as to their use and management, and I think that with some modifications the escape might at no distant day be introduced into our fire department with profit and advantage. The official reports of the operations of the Society during the last year, copies of which I have brought with me, show how valuable have been its efforts in saving life. I saw the distribution of medals, &c., to those who have saved life during 1862.

I found that steam fire engines in England are yet in their infancy, there being up to this time only three in use, and these are in London. The object of the exhibition of steam fire engines which I attended was to endeavor to impress upon the public mind their great value and importance, and by the offer of liberal premiums to manufacturers of locomotives and other steam machinery, to induce improvements and other changes, that the imperfections of those now in use might be remedied. The exhibition was, however, a very small affair—not as great as we might have gotten up in Chicago. There were but seven engines present; of these, two were of American make; but the Manhattan engine, No. 8, from New York, in proceeding to the place of exhibition, was upset, and so injured that it could not be worked until repaired; the other first-class American engine did work, and was successfully leading all its competitors, when unfortunately the head of the cylinder blew off, and she was forced to withdraw from the contest.

The award of premiums was as follows:

1st. To the patent steam fire engine of Messrs. Merriweather & Sons, of Longacre, £250.

2d. To the steam fire engine of Shand, Mason & Co., of Blackfriars road, £100.

Second Class—To the small steam fire engine of Shand, Mason & Co., £250, and to Lee's engine, £100. Though I found that even in London the steam fire engines have made but little progress, and that in their use as well as manufacture this country leads England at a long distance, still, from the working and discipline and general management of the London Fire Department, I learned much practical information that I could not have obtained except by personal observation.

Upon returning to New York I was very kindly received by Chief Engineer Decker and Assistant Engineer Miller, and to those gentlemen I was indebted for an opportunity of inspecting many ladder arrangements, the model of one of which I have brought home with me, and which can be seen at my office, on LaSalle street, near Washington.

In conclusion, let me renew my thanks for the kindness and liberality which enabled me to make this visit to London and elsewhere, and let me assure you, and our citizens generally, that as my purpose was to be better informed, that I might discharge my duties more beneficially to the public, a recollection of your kindness in this particular, and of the repeated marks of confidence on the part of the people of this city, will urge me to give to the discharge of my official duties all the labor and attention in my power, and to improve that labor by the experience and information I have gained in this trip.

Yours, truly, U. P. Harris.
Chief Engineer Fire Dep't of Chicago.

A Rebel Poet Turned Up.

Wm. Gilmore Sims writes an "Ode" entitled, "Our City by the Sea." The opening stanza is this:

Our City by the Sea,
As the Rebel City known,
With a soul and spirit free,
As the waves that make her zone,
Stands in wait
For the Fate,
From the angry arm of Hate;
But she nothing fears the terror of his blow;
She hath garrisoned her walls,
And for every son that falls
She will spread a thousand palls
For the foe!

Spreading a "thousand palls for the foe for every son that falls," puts one in mind of the earlier days of the rebellion, when one rebel was to whip five Northern men.

N. Y. Bank Statement.—August 10.

Increase in Loans	$351,241
Decrease in Specie	598,128
Increase in Circulation	5,372
Decrease in Deposits	5,508,780

MARRIED.

In this city, on Sunday, the 9th inst., by the Rev. B. Felsenthal, Mr. HERMANN MEYER, of Cairo, Ill., and Miss AMELIA UNNA, of Chicago.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday evening, August 9th, 1863, JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of Barnhard and Josephene Slacey, aged 4 months and 15 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the family, 181 West Washington street, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.*

☞ For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

NATIONAL BANKS.

BANKERS WANTING

Burglar and Fire Proof Safes,

—OR—

Vault Doors and Specie Chests,

Should examine Lillie's Patent

Chilled and Wrought Iron Work,

AND

LILLIE'S IMPROVED BANK LOCK,

The Triumphant Lock of America.

We have hundreds of testimonials like the following to show the security of the above safes:

Oneida Valley Bank,
Oneida, July 22, 1863.

Lewis Lillie, Esq.—Dear Sir: We have thoroughly tested the safe which you recently sent us, and find it entirely DRILL PROOF. We had determined not to buy a safe till it had been submitted to the severest test, and therefore were very thorough in the trial which we gave it. The trial was made by one of the best mechanics in our country.

Yours, with respect,
N. HIGINBOTHAM, President.
Theodore F. Hand, Cashier.

A. L. WINNE,

Western General Agent for Lillie's Safes and Locks, 58 Dearborn street, Chicago.

J. A. ELLIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE AND

United States Revenue Stamps,

Deposits received and advances made upon shipments and produce in store.

N. W. CORNER LAKE AND CLARK STREETS.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

In spite of the reduction of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad, the

GRAND TRUNK

Still are determined to be the lowest in fare, highest in reputation, and best in every respect.

TICKETS to Buffalo, Boston and all Eastern points can be obtained at a lower figure than at any other place in Chicago by applying at the

GRAND TRUNK OFFICE,

56 Dearborn Street.

S. T. WEBSTER, Western Agent, Chicago, Ill.
C J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal, C. E.

FARE REDUCED ON

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

And Lake Shore Railroad Line.

On and after August 9th, 1863, until further notice rates will be

From Chicago to New York, $15.
From Chicago to Boston, $22.
From Chicago to Pittsburg, $10.50
From Chicago to Cleveland, $6.

Passengers consulting their interests will not purchase tickets to the East without first applying to the office of this line, at 56 Clark street, or at the Michigan Southern Depot, Van Buren street, Chicago.

Passengers have choice of routes either via New York Central or the Erie Railway.

H. E. SAWYER,
Agent Lake Shore and Mich. Sou. Line, Chicago.
GEO. W. PETTEE, Passenger Agent, Chicago.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office at 63 Randolph street, Chicago, up stairs, for the cure of all diseases, male or female. Special attention given to all maladies of long standing. I have cured some of the worst cases of blood diseases ever known in this country. Patients at a distance can consult me by letter with every confidence, Advice gratis. Enclose stamp to secure a ready answer to interrogations. Female Golden Lunar Pills, price one dollar per box. If sent to any distance three three cent stamps are required to prepay postage. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. P. O. Box 3300, Chicago, Ill.

WM. R. PROSSER, 130 Clark street, Chicago.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS

To rent and for sale. All kinds of Instruments tuned and repaired by competent workmen. Do not rent to go into the country.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On account of the meeting to hear General Logan, the Mercantile Association Meeting was postponed, and will be held

This (Tuesday) Evening, at 8 o'clock.

It is hoped the importance of the business to be transacted will induce members to TROUBLE themselves to attend. All members and ex-members of the Mercantile Battery, in the city, are invited.

MERRIL LADD, Secretary.

CALL NOT THAT MAN wretched who has a child in whom he hopes, on whom he doubts—poverty may grind him to the dust, but he has a treasure still at home which worlds would not purchase. Come immediately then to Everett's Art Gallery and get a dozen of his celebrated Cartes de Visite—only Two Dollars a dozen. 157 Lake street, corner of Lasalle.

RAY NIAR, Agent.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—I have got

200 TONS OF GOOD ICE,

Which I wish to sell in a body. For particulars inquire at 128 West Randolph street, from 8 to 12 A. M.

JOSEPH SCHONTHALER.

FOR DEFECTIVE SIGHT AND HEARING, various mechanical appliances, such as

Artificial Eyes, Ear Drums, Sound Conductors, &c., &c.,

May be obtained of Dr. J. B. WALKER, Oculist and Aurist, 117 South Clark st., Chicago.

LADIES LOYAL LEAGUE. There will be a meeting of the Ladies Loyal League at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, on WEDNESDAY, August 12th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

A STORE OR LOFT

IS DESIRED,

ON LAKE STREET OR ADJACENT,

Suitable for a Wholesale Business.

Any one having such will please address "H B," care P. O. Drawer 6175, immediately.

DON'T DELAY, BUT CALL at once on GREEN & WING, and get one of those large-size Photographs, in large Gilt Frames,

FOR ONLY SIX DOLLARS.

Carte de Visites only $2.50 per dozen. 89 South Clark street, opp Sherman House.

GRAND LODGE.—The Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of Illinois, will meet in Bryan Hall THIS DAY at 11 o'clock. The Hall at Masonic Temple being too small to accommodate the representatives.

F. M. BLAIR, Grand Master.
Chicago, August 11th, 1863.

C. M. B. ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at the Merchant's Rooms, corner Lake and State streets, this (TUESDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock. Those members of the Mercantile Battery, now in the city, are requested to be present.

GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

THE LAST CHANCE.

THE RAILROAD REGIMENT,

89th ILLINOIS INFANTRY,

Having been selected and ordered by Gen. Rosecrans to be mounted and equipped as Mounted Infantry, special permission has been granted by the War Department to recruit the same to the maximum number authorized by law, for service in the ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Regiment now numbers [illegible], and is attached to the Veteran Brigade of Gen. Willich, in the 20th Army Corps.

The inducements to volunteer in this Regiment are, 1st. It is probably the last opportunity to volunteer before the draft.

2d. It offers an opportunity to enter into immediate active service in a Regiment with an established reputation for soldierly bearing and gallantry, won in the several engagements of the successful campaigns of Gen. Rosecrans in Tennessee and Alabama.

3d. For each man that volunteers ONE LESS MAN WILL HAVE TO BE DRAFTED; each county of which a volunteer is a resident will be credited with the same in the draft, by the proper authorities.

Volunteers will receive a bounty of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS and one month's pay in advance. VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, those that have been in the service nine months or longer and been honorably discharged, will receive a bounty of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS, and one month's pay in advance.

The following officers, having been detailed for that purpose, will enlist volunteers as follows:

On Main Line of I. C. R. R., Capt. [illegible] C. Comstock, with Headquarters at Amboy, assisted by Sergeant Chas. M. Carnahan Co. I; Sergeant Harvey C. Wood, Co. B.; Sergeant Ed. [illegible] Walker, Co. A.

On Branch of I. C. R. R., Lieut. Geo. F. Robinson, Headquarters at Chicago, assisted by Sergeant Nathan Street, Co. D.; Sergeant Harding C. Wood Co. B.

On C. B. & Q. R. R., Capt. [illegible] H. Kidder, with Headquarters at Aurora, and Lieut. W. H. Howell, with Headquarters at Alton, assisted by Sergeant Oscar C. [illegible], Co. E.; Sergeant [illegible] Boomer, Co. H, and John Tate, Co. G.

On G. & C. U. R. R. and Dixon Air Line R. R., Sergt. Horace E. Greenfield of Co. F.

On C. & M. R. R. and C. & N. W. R. R., Sergt. M. Hussey, Co. C.

On C. & R. I. R. R., P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., C. A. & St. L. R. R., M. C. & N. I. R. R., and of C. [illegible] R. R., Lieut. Geo. F. Robinson, Headquarters at Chicago.

GENERAL RENDEZVOUS CHICAGO.

C. T. HOTCHKISS,
Colonel 89th Illinois Infantry.
Office 103 Randolph street, (up stairs) Chicago.

To the Railroad Men of the Northwest:

Col. Chas. T. Hotchkiss of the celebrated Railroad Regiment, 89th Illinois Infantry, for gallant services in the field, having been selected by special orders of Major General Rosecrans, to recruit his Regiment to the maximum number to serve as Mounted Infantry in the Army of the Cumberland, we the undersigned Committee, representing the different railroads which have already contributed gallant men to that Regiment, hereby take pleasure in acknowledging the services already rendered in the field by the members of this Regiment, and the honorable mention and regard they have received from their Commanding General, and earnestly recommend that the ranks of the only Regiment from this State representing solely the railroad men of the Northwest, be immediately filled with all the recruits desired. And they therefore urgently request that all railroad men in the State, and the agents and employees of our roads afford every possible assistance to Col. Hotchkiss and the officers assisting him, in accomplishing the purpose of their mission:

C. G. HAMMOND, Gen. Sup't C. B. & Q. R. R.
S. C. BALDWIN, Gen. Sup't C. & M. R. R.
E. H. WILLIAMS, Ass't Sup't G. & C. U. R. R.
BOBT. FORSYTH, Gen. Fr't Ag't C. R. R.
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen. Fr't Ag't C. & R. I. R. R.
W. D. MANCHESTER, Gen. Fr't Ag't M. S. & N. I. R. R.
A. BIGELOW, Gen. Fr't Ag't P. & C. R. R.
JOSEPH H. MOORE, P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.
CHAS S. TAPPEN, Gen. Fr't Ag't C. & N. W. R. R.
J. C. FARGO, Gen. Fr't Ag't American Ex. Co.
Committee of the Railroad Regiment.
Chicago, August 7th, 1863.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A fine residence at

HARLEM,

With from two to ten acres of land, well improved, with fruit and shade trees, and everything desirable for a home, for sale cheap. Apply to WRIGHT & TYRRELL, room 5, Metropolitan Block.

REAL ESTATE CAPITALISTS,

ATTENTION!!

A splendid opportunity, but seldom to be met with, is offered, to trade $20,000 or $40,000 worth of Real Estate into a safe and profitable business. None but good city property will be taken. Three-fourths of the investment can be realized in cash within six months if desired. Apply to or address SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

Wrought Iron Pipe

AND FITTINGS FOR SAME,

At wholesale by R. T. CRANE & BRO. 102, 104 and 106 West Lake street.

CHICAGO BAG FACTORY,

139 South Water Street.

15,000 Double Gunnies, large and heavy.
20,000 Single Gunnies, good weight.
10,000 Burlaps, 4 bushel, excellent quality.

Stark A, Lewiston A, American A, Monitor, and other Seamless Bags.

Wool Sacks, Flour Sacks, Grocer's Bags, and every description of Bag and Sack used. For sale by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

1863. STEAMBOATS. 1863.

A First Class Boat will leave Goodrich's Dock, first above Rush Street Bridge,

Every Morning, (Sundays Excepted,) At 9 O'Clock.

FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC AND TWO RIVERS.

Extending their trips to Kewaunee and Wolf River every Friday. During the season of navigation, passengers and freight carried cheaper than by any other line.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Chicago to Kenosha	$1.00	[illegible]
Chicago to Racine	1.25	[illegible]
Chicago to Milwaukee	1.50	[illegible]
Chicago to Port Washington	1.90	[illegible]
Chicago to Sheboygan	2.50	[illegible]
Chicago to Manitowoc and Two Rivers	3.50	2.5
Chicago to Grand Haven	3.00	1.5

☞ Passengers will please purchase their tickets on board the Boats.

First Class includes Meals and Berths. For freight or passage apply on board or to

A. E. GOODRICH,
6 and River street.

WHERE THE BLIND ARE CURED AND HOW A MINISTER TELLS THE TRUTH.

Somonauk, August 5th, 1863.

I certify that my brother, Seneca B. Potter, who was a soldier of the 13th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, was discharged from the service on account of chronic ophthalmia on the 30th of July, 1862, after being nearly blind with said complaint about eleven months; that from the time of his return on discharge he resided with me at Somonauk DeKalb County, Ill., until about the 18th of February, 1863, in a condition nearly blind; that after failing to get relief from physicians here as well as in the army, he went to Chicago on or about the last said date, and applied for relief to the London Eye and Ear Infirmary, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets; that on or about the 15th of March, 1863, he returned and resided with me until the 28th of April following, at which time his eyes were WELL, and he able to endure a trip to Nevada; that after his return from Chicago he has repeatedly expressed to me his gratitude towards DR. JAMES LEWIS, of said Infirmary, for his kind treatment, and attributed the recovery of his eyes entirely to his skill and excellent qualifications in his profession. That he has also said to me repeatedly that B. F. Reynolds, who was in the same Infirmary had nothing to do with him, that he received his treatment entirely from Dr. JAMES LEWIS, aforesaid, and that he believes the said Lewis has saved him from total blindness.

ORANGE POTTER,
Police Magistrate and County Surveyor.

The above S. B. Potter who was cured by Dr. James Lewis, of the London Eye and Ear Infirmary, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, is the same S. B. Potter, together with numerous other cases to whom B. F. Reynolds referred to in the Tribune of the 9th.

Dr. Lewis would respectfully advise all persons who are desirous of being treated by said Reynolds to take with them their family physician, who is able to question the ability of that medical divine.

FALL TRADE.

We are fully prepared for Fall Trade with an

UNEQUALLED STOCK

OF EVERY GRADE OF

Seasonable Goods,

Purchased before the LATE ADVANCE, which we shall SELL REGULARLY, at less than

New York Prices.

We advise early purchases as, with active Fall trade, goods will bring higher prices.

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Importers, Jobbers and Commission Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Woolens and Worsted Goods, &c., &c.

74 & 76 LAKE STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON

Burglar and Fire-Proof

SAFES!

Improved Bank Locks.

A. L. WINNE, 58 Dearborn street.

CLAPP & GOADBY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SALT DEALERS.

29 South Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

O. W. CLAPP, late O. W. Clapp & Co.
H. A. GOADBY, formerly Goadby, Pacey & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSEKEEPERS SHOULD ask their grocers for

PRUSSING'S PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

WARRANTED PURE AND TO KEEP PICKLES.

LATEST WAR NEWS.—DEFEAT OF THE INVADING ARMY OF MOSQUITOS. All who value a good night's rest and object to blood letting are now having their bedsteads fortified with Brocksieck's Patent Umbrella Mosquito Canopy, acknowledged the best, cheapest and simplest arrangement for the exclusion of Mosquitos, flies, &c. For sale at the principal Upholstery and Cabinet stores everywhere.

AURORA SEMINARY. Fall Term opens August 31st, 1863.

It is one of the most successful seminaries in the West, [illegible] in the State. The Ladies' department offers special inducements. Board and tuition, 14 weeks, from $40 to $50. Music, Painting, Book keeping, &c., at the usual rates. For circulars address S. W. QUEREAU, A.M., Aurora, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

The Chicago organ of Jeff. Davis, having annihilated the nine hundred Yankee school ma'ams assembled here to take part in the Teachers' National Convention, now charges upon the Chicago clergy who had the temerity to observe Thanksgiving Day. That's the course that the apologists and defenders of Slavery have always followed—attacking first Education and then Religion. Why not? Are not Ignorance and Atheism the parents, as they are the nurses and defenders, of "the institution?"

DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

We assume, from our knowledge of the disposition of the authorities at Washington, that further proceedings under the draft in the city of New York, will not be long delayed. Lest we should be mistaken, we beg those authorities to understand that New York presents a crucial test—if they cannot draft there, they can draft nowhere; and the war will languish until it dies out on each side from sheer inability to carry it on. This is a fact that the President will surely bear in mind, and upon which he will act, even though he should be compelled to call all of Grant's army to his aid.

MR. S. S. HAYES.

Mr. S. S. Hayes may enter a complaint, or the Chicago organ of Jeff. Davis may do so for him, in consequence of the reception of his recent speech in defense of Slavery, at Portland. It was greeted with hisses by his fellow excursionists, and the Comptroller of the city of Chicago "dried up," or, what was more graceful, went off into the prophetic platitudes in which excursionists are wont to indulge. Mr. Hayes is not ass enough not to have learned by this time, that, in the changes of public opinion, due to the rousing of the public conscience, the time is not far distant when the defenders of Slavery will be ranked with the apologists for murder, arson or incest. But he probably forgot that he was not speaking in 1858. Let the anger and disgust that his words excited be a lesson that he will not forget.

A FORTHCOMING LETTER.

We learn upon undoubted authority that among the letters seized at Jeff. Davis' place in Mississippi, was one from one of the LARMONS, in this city, dated in 1860, in which the necessity, duty, and safety of secession were urged in such English as those ignoramuses know how to write. The argument in the epistle was, that in the event of secession, the North would be divided, and that, owing to the division, the Union might be broken up with perfect impunity to those engaged in the nefarious work.

We state the fact, having no doubt of its correctness. The course of the family, he and she, since the rebellion broke out, is proof enough that there is in it the capability for that sort of treason, and that the members thereof are still active in their endeavors. We have sent for the letter in question, and its publication at an early day will justify and excuse what we now say. It is well to have the traitors among us unmasked and exposed.

Until the letter comes, (it may by this time have gone beyond our reach) we beg our readers to remember that the writer is one of the model Peace Democrats, and that, in his opinion, the war for the "subjugation" of the South, the enforcement of order and the authority of the Government, is murder, for which the Federal troops will never be forgiven. He is a typical representative of the school to which he belongs—a fit mouth-piece for that cry of "abolitionist," "fanatic," "nigger-worshipper," which the Peace party have set up.

STARVATION AND UNIONISM IN MISSISSIPPI.

On the 31st ult., Col. Wilson, Provost Marshal of Vicksburg, stated to our correspondent that such was the condition to which the planters for several miles around Vicksburg were reduced, that entirely new arrangements had to be made by the chief of the Commissariat for their relief, the regular plan of drawing rations, in turn, at Vicksburg being totally inadequate. Said Col. Wilson, "I sincerely believe "that hundreds of the leading families in "this region are in imminent danger of "starvation." Gen. Grant has ordered that a depot for supplying the inhabitants be established on the Big Black, eighteen or twenty miles from Vicksburg. As has been before stated, planters come in for supplies from twenty-five and thirty miles back of Vicksburg. Their horses and mules in many instances have been taken from them—as often by the rebels as the federal army; and thus men who own thousands of acres have not the means of getting to Vicksburg and carrying home their subsistence rations, and, besides furnishing these, the Government must furnish transportation nearly to their own doors—in fact Government teams are lent by Quartermasters, in cases of emergency, for this purpose.

Gen. Jo. Johnson seems to have made no effort whatever to afford relief to these thousands upon thousands of enthusiastic rebel "citizens of the Confederacy," but to have in many instances stripped them of everything that could furnish subsistence to his soldiers, regardless of the "constitutional rights" of the civilians. These facts have aroused the indignation of those of the leading planters in Western Mississippi, who have any common sense left; and delegations have recently waited upon Gen. Grant to represent that a not inconsiderable portion of the people of that region are disgusted with the treatment they have received from the Confederacy, and between that feeling and despair in regard to the prospects of the rebel government ever being established, a Union sentiment is increasing. Our correspondent ascertained that Gen. Grant himself places great reliance upon these representations, and considers Mississippi in a fair way of coming as an humble and patient candidate for re-admission to all the privileges of a member of the Union—and not asking to have the old order of things in regard to slavery restored.

In view of this State of things, well-informed parties at Vicksburg express great confidence that in the spring of 1864, the crops in Western Mississippi will be put into the ground by the native citizens, in peace—a peace arising from complete submission in all that region, to the old Government.

FALSE FIGURING OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It is said that figures will not lie, but an improper use of them will convey false information. The New York Times publishes an elaborate article on the progress that has been made in putting down the rebellion. It sets out, thus—"In estimating "the effective strength of the two belligerent parties, at the beginning of the contest, we will include Missouri and Tennessee among the loyal States, and consider Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas as entirely disloyal."

Now the naked truth is, that at the beginning of the contest, Missouri furnished ten soldiers for the rebel cause to every one for the Union side. In the first year of the rebellion very few but Germans about St. Louis, espoused the Federal cause, while not less than 30,000 Missourians flocked to the Confederate standard. It was not until after the volunteers of Illinois and other Western States went over there and soundly flogged the rebels, and drove the last battalion out of the State that Unionism took root in Missouri soil. The present loyalty of the State has been purchased by the blood and lives of 20,000 Western soldiers, and more than that number of rebel Missourians have perished.

Still greater is the [illegible] classifying Tennessee among [illegible] at the outset of the war. It was then completely in the hands of the rebels. Not one acre of it was controlled by the Federals, and not until many bloody battles were fought and torrents of blood spilled, did the Union flag get a foothold on its soil. It is true that a majority of the people of East Tennessee preferred the old Union from the first; but they were quickly overrun, and conquered; many were hung or shot; others were exiled; but thousands were forced into the rebel ranks to serve as conscripts, where they are to this day. Tennessee has furnished rebel armies with 70,000 men. And it was only when our troops captured Nashville that refugees and deserters began to make their way into our lines and join our ranks. There have been more secessionists in Illinois ever since the war began than there were Unionists in Tennessee or Missouri at the commencement of the contest.

The Times also classifies Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware among the loyal States when the war broke out. The first named of these furnished the rebels 35,000 soldiers during the first six months of the war; and not half so many for the Union. It is only last week that 5,100 Kentucky guerillas, under John Morgan and Basil Duke, swam the Cumberland, *en route* to Ohio and Indiana, and 4,500 were killed or captured after crossing the Ohio. Kentucky was held to her Union moorings by 170,000 volunteers from the great free, warlike States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, who after much hard fighting expelled the rebels from that State.

At the outset of the war, Maryland was decidedly on the side of the rebels, and during the first eighteen months of the struggle furnished more volunteers for Jeff. Davis' armies than for the Union army. The bayonets of Northern soldiers have expelled the armed Maryland rebels from that State.

Delaware has done less for the rebels and more for the Union, in proportion to its strength, than any other slave State—simply because there are few slaves. Still, Delaware sent quite a number of men to the rebel service, and helped the cause by conveying them contraband information, in which also the secesh of Maryland have been largely and actively employed.

Nor is it true that all the people of Western Virginia were loyal at the beginning of the war. Far from it. More rebels there took up arms for Jeff. Davis than for the Union, and the loyalty of Western Virginia was of the most inert, apathetic sort until the volunteers of Ohio and Indiana had killed off or driven away some ten thousand rebel West Virginians. Since then their loyalty has grown bold, active and flourishing.

All the loyal people in the slave States when the war broke out were more than counterbalanced by the open and secret traitors at the North. Instead, therefore, of the relative strength of the belligerents when the war being as the *Times* states:—

Population of loyal States	23,345,000
Population of Disloyal States	7,993,000

It was as follows:

Population of loyal States	18,936,579
Population of disloyal States	12,3[illegible]

And the number of disloyal persons are proportionately as great now as when the first gun was fired. The Copperheads, Union-haters and dishonorable peace-sneaks have increased in the North as fast as the Unionists have increased in the South; but their organization will shortly collapse, and the aid and comfort extended to the rebels will come to nought. In the meanwhile let the New York *Times* revise and correct its figures.

☞ As the Illinois *State Register* is presumed to have the documents, may we respectfully ask it for the text of the amendment which the Copperheads of the Northwest, particularly those of Illinois, propose to incorporate into the "Constitution as it is," to insure the "rights" and the "equality" of the States. We propose to put it into print for the edification and enlightenment of those Copperheads of New York and New England, who swear that they are for the fundamental law as it stands, and that they will resist to the death any violation of its letter or spirit. Will the *Register* favor us?

Movements in Arkansas.

We learn that during the last ten days more than twenty regiments have arrived in Helena, all reporting to Major General Steele, who is now in command of the 16th army corps. Major General Prentiss still commands the district and Brigadier General Salomon is in command of the "forces and defences." The following are the regiments at the place:

35th Missouri infantry, 33d Iowa infantry, 29th Iowa infantry, 36th Iowa infantry, 40th Iowa infantry, 28th Wisconsin infantry, 25th Wisconsin infantry, 27th Wisconsin infantry, 12th Michigan, 5th Kansas cavalry, 1st Indiana infantry, 43d Illinois infantry, 18th Illinois infantry, 106th Illinois infantry, 61st Illinois infantry, 126th Illinois infantry, 3d Iowa battery, battery K, 1st Mo. light artillery, 5th Ohio battery.

It seems that there exists some difficulties between Major General Steele and Gen. Prentiss in regard to the command of these forces, which, it is said, are to form an expedition against Little Rock and some other important points in Arkansas. Both the Generals claim to be in command—General Prentiss because he was located at the place from which the expedition was to start, and Gen. Steele because he has been expressly ordered to take that command by Major General Grant.

The Fall Election in Western Virginia.

Three members of Congress are to be elected from West Virginia this fall, on the fourth Thursday of October. The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, speaking of the fact, says: "No man ought to go to Congress in these times who is not willing to stand square up to the Government. Such is the sentiment of the people, and a true representative will carry that sentiment into effect. The best way to do is for the Union men of each district to demand that every candidate put himself fairly and unmistakeably on the record. In this way we shall secure undoubted men.

Illinois Troops in Missouri Regiments to be Transferred.

Adjutant General Fuller has about completed arrangements with the Adjutant General of Missouri, by which this State will be credited with all Illinois soldiers enlisted in Missouri regiments. The balance in favor of Illinois will amount to several thousand. This is an answer to those partisan presses which have been assailing Gov. Yates and the other State officers on the ground of alleged neglect of duty in this matter.

What Gen. Jackson Would Have Done With Vallandigham!

We commend to the Vallandigham Democrats the following extract from one of Jackson's letters. It was written to Mr. Monroe on the 6th of January, 1817, and may be found on page 302 of Randall's Life of Jefferson, volume 1. Thus spoke the old Hero: "I am free to declare, had I commanded the military department where the Hartford Convention met, if it had been the last act of my life, I should have punished the three principal leaders of the party. I am certain an independent court martial would have condemned them under the 2d section of the act establishing rules and regulations for the government of the army of the United States."

Comment is needless.

Statistics From the Surgeon General.

Dr. J. H. Brinton, U. S. V., now engaged on the Surgical History of the Rebellion, has prepared a report of the number of surgical operations performed in the army hospitals. The following operations were performed during the months of September, October, November and December, 1862:

Fingers amputated		217
Amputations of	wrists	6
" "	forearms	77
" "	elbows	7
" "	arms	177
" "	shoulders	57
" "	toes	67
" "	ankle joints	17
" "	legs	[illegible]
" "	knees	[illegible]
" "	thighs	[illegible]
" "	hips	3
Other amputations		85

Crops in Northern Illinois.

A quite recent ride over the line of the Galena and Chicago Union Railway to Galena, enables us to give some information in regard to the crops over that territory. The wheat has been all harvested and never looked better. The amount of the crop will probably fall below an average. Much of it is still in shock on the fields, and may be injured by the heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday, but no damage is yet apparent, and if the weather should clear up at once, it will probably escape injury. Two weeks ago corn looked sickly and stunted, but the warm rains and hot sun since that period have worked almost a miracle. It seems to have sprung up as if by magic, and if there be no drawback, the crop, to the acre, will be pretty equal to last year, if not larger. The breadth planted will fall short of last year. Oats and barley have also been mostly harvested, and promise well.

The Enrollment of Illinois.

The enrollment of Illinois is rapidly progressing, and that of the first class has been completed in all the Districts except three—viz: the 5th, 9th, and 12th. Official returns, however, have been received from only five—the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, and 10th, and unofficial returns from the 4th, 8th, and 11th. The numbers given below are those only belonging to the 1st Class, subject to military duty:

Counties.	No. of 1st Class.
FIRST DISTRICT, WILLIAM JAMES, PROVOST MARSHAL.	
Cook	21,541
SECOND DISTRICT, AMOS B. COON, PROVOST MARSHAL.	
Winnebago	2,[illegible]
Boone	1,0[illegible]
McHenry	2,083
Lake	1,594
Kane	2,972
DeKalb	2,194
Total Second District	12,418
THIRD DISTRICT, JOHN V. EUSTACE, PROVOST MARSHAL.	
Stephenson	2,2[illegible]
Jo Daviess	2,1[illegible]
Lee	2,3[illegible]
Ogle	2,573
Whiteside	2,127
Carroll	1,502
Total Third District	13,016
FOURTH DISTRICT, JAMES WOODRUFF, PROVOST MARSHAL.	
Reported (unofficially)	14,039
SEVENTH DISTRICT, W. FITHIAN, PROVOST MARSHAL.	
Vermillion	2,294
Champaign	2,008
Macon	1,795
Iroquois	1,400
Ford	331
Moultrie	850
Piatt	739
Coles	1,688
Edgar	1,862
Cumberland	598
Douglas	1,032
Total Seventh District	14,519
EIGHTH DISTRICT, ISAAC KEYS, PROVOST MARSHAL.	
Reported (unofficially)	17,188
TENTH DISTRICT, WM. H. FRY, PROVOST MARSHAL.	
Bond	1,058
Calhoun	480
Christian	1,572
Greene	1,877
Jersey	1,304
Macoupin	2,940
Montgomery	1,[illegible]
Morgan	[illegible]
Scott	[illegible]
Shelby	2,275
Total Tenth District	16,475
ELEVENTH DISTRICT, M. O'KEAN, PROVOST MARSHAL.	
Reported (unofficially)	13,000
Total officially reported	78,969
Total unofficially reported	44,161
Total reported	123,133

Late News from Washington.

The following dispatches came too late for insertion in our last issue:

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1863.

Officers at the Smithsonian say that the last week has been hotter in this city than any continuous period of equal length for four years.

The War Department issues orders discontinuing the 4th army corps, it being transferred to the 18th, under Gen. Foster.

All still quiet along the Rapidan and Rappahannock, and there is every indication that it will remain so. The rebels are strongly entrenched on the south side of the Rapidan. The railroad bridge at Warrenton is finished, and trains are running over it regularly.

Heat and bad water combined are producing many cases of diarrhea and dysentery in the army. Otherwise, the health is good.

The President has pardoned the following soldiers from sentences of court martials, and ordered them back to their regiments: Richard Emberee, Co. E, 50th Ind; John Boyd, Co. E, and J M Downy, Co. G, 26th Ky.; David Warren, 7th Wis.; John Moneson, 1st Colorado cavalry. The President has likewise ordered the release from of arrest Jno. W. Sailor, tried on the charge of murder before a military commission in Milroy's command, on account of gross informality and irregularities in the trial.

All is quiet along the lines of the Rapidan. An amusing controversy is raging here as to what papers are organs of the Administration. The *Chronicle*, referring to the wisdom of an Associated Press Agent telegraphing a portion of a recent article on a war with England in the *Republican*, and saying it possessed much better official information, and says the *Republican* has no shade of claim to speak for the Administration, whether officially or semi officially.

The *Republican* retorts "that the writer in the *Chronicle* lies, and that he knows he lies, and we know he knows he lies, and he knows we know he knows he lies."

A new draft is thought likely to be ordered before long to make up the deficiency in the amount of troops sought to be raised by the first draft. It will be probably made again from the first class and according to estimates of numbers likely to be secured by the first draft, will be apt to call for about as many more.

Next week, business in the Second Auditor's office will be about a year behindhand. Sixty more clerks will be assigned to duty here soon. About two hundred clerks a day are being settled. With the additional clerical force, the Auditor thinks he will be able gradually to clear off the heavy accumulation of business.

Guerillas continue to infest the country between Alexandria and Fairfax Court House. Attacks on our wagons, sometimes with success, are common occurrences. On both Thursday and yesterday, trains were thus attacked. On Thursday, one of about twenty wagons was captured, but subsequently retaken again.

Sugar Cane.

The amount of sugar cane—Chinese, Imphee and Otaheitan—planted this season, is very large. We have not much information, as yet, as to the condition of its growth, but have heard from a few districts on the Illinois Central Railway.

In the town of PERA, Champaign county, there have been about 500 acres planted. The cane is growing finely, and will produce an average crop.

In the town of BULKLEY, Iroquois county, about the same number of acres as in Pera are under cultivation. A part of it looks promising, while much looks thin and will not produce more than half an ordinary crop.

In the township of ONARGA, Iroquois county, there were about 400 acres planted, and the crop will prove a fair one, the late showers having much improved it.

In the township of CLIFTON, Iroquois county, the drouth seems to have been more severe than at any other point in that vicinity, and the stand looks poor and small. There will probably be not more than half a crop.

In KANKAKEE, the sugar cane looks well, and will be a medium crop. A considerable breadth of sugar beet was planted in Kankakee, but has suffered much from the drouth.

At BOURBONNAIS GROVE, the French settlement, near Kankakee, 500 acres of cane have been planted, and there will be a good yield.

At MANTENO, Kankakee county, there are about 400 acres of cane growing. This place has not suffered from the drouth, and the crop will be a large one.

C. M. Brainard & Co. are putting up mills and evaporators at Pera, Onarga, Clifton, Kankakee and Bourbonnais Grove, with a combined capacity of expressing and boiling about 72,000 gallons of juice per day, and they will all be ready for service by the 1st of September. Messrs. Brainard & Co. are now building a machine, to be attached to their mills, to cut up the bagasse, as it comes from the mill, and in this condition to be used as fuel in the furnace. If they succeed in this, it will save about one-half the amount of fuel now used.

Order Repressing Rebel Depredations.

The following is the order recently issued by the General-in-Chief of the army, for the repression of guerilla outrages on the line of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. We find it incorporated in an order from Gen. Howard to his command, the 11th corps:

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

The numerous depredations committed by citizens, rebel soldiers in disguise, harbored and concealed by citizens along the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, and within our lines, call for prompt and exemplary punishment. You will, therefore, arrest and confine for punishment or put beyond our lines every citizen against whom there is sufficient evidence of his having engaged in these practices; you will also notify the people within ten miles of the railroad that they will be held responsible in their persons and property, for any injury done to the road, trains, depots, or stations, by citizens, guerillas, or persons in disguise, and in case of such injury, they will be impressed as laborers to repair all damages. If these measures should not stop such depredations, the entire inhabitants of the district of country along the railroad will be put across the line and their property taken for Government use.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Deportation of the Negroes.

A newspaper in New York, speaking of Postmaster Blair, says:

"When he proposes to deport the black population from the country he is grievously mistaken. It would be the death-blow to the prosperity of one-half the States and a deep injury to the whole."

Will it not stagger the credulity of sensible men to behold that the above bit of good sense is from the N. Y. *Herald*.

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT.—Gen. Rosecrans, a short time since, was presented by the members of Co. K, 10th Indiana, with a beautiful cross cut from the pearly portion of a muscle shell found on the battle-field of Stone River. The cross was sent to Nashville, where it was mounted with gold at the tips, and a plate in the shaft, upon which was engraved: "Presented to Gen. Rosecrans by Co. K, 10th Indiana."

☞ The Iowa State Agricultural Fair will be held at Dubuque, on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of September. Every thing promises that the Fair will be a just representation of the agricultural condition of the Northwest.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Important Military Order—Losses in the 53d Regiment—Armed Democratic Meetings and Demonstrations—The Rock Island Armory, &c.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, August 8, 1863.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

Adjutant General Fuller has just issued the following important military order:

[General Military Order, No. 4.]

1. The attention of the people of this State is again urgently called to the necessity of the prompt organization of one or more companies of infantry as State Militia in each county in this State. The militia law approved May 2, 1861, was repealed by the Legislature at its last session. Chapter 70, entitled "Militia United States of 1845," however, is still in force. Section 9 of that law provides that a company shall consist of one captain, one 1st lieutenant, and 2d lieutenant, one 3d lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and not less than thirty-two nor more than one hundred privates. The commissioned officers are elected and the non-commissioned officers are appointed by the Captain.

2. All the white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years are liable to military duty; and at the present time it should be the ambition and pride of all such to qualify themselves to discharge such duty promptly and efficiently.

As soon as companies are organized and their officers commissioned, they will be assigned to battalions and regiments, and elections for field officers ordered.

The organized militia of the State as such, can only (except for drill and muster) be used to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and in certain emergencies, aid the State and Federal authorities in executing process and enforcing the laws. Drill and discipline are indispensable to its usefulness and efficiency, and therefore it is the duty of all good and loyal citizens to encourage and aid in its organization.

3. At the commencement of the present rebellion nearly all arms belonging to the State were issued to volunteers and taken to the field. Their places have not yet been supplied, nor the quota to which the State is entitled for the past two years received. When these arms are received they will be issued to the organized militia, as occasion may require. In the meantime, however, they are not absolutely necessary to organization, or instruction of these companies. Much progress may be made in drill and discipline without them.

To this end, therefore, the Commander-in-Chief would urge the immediate enrollment of militia companies, and with the assurance that they shall be supplied with arms as soon as possible.

Blank certificates of elections, muster rolls and instructions will be furnished on application at this Department.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

ALLEN C. FULLER, Adj't General.

TERRIBLE CASUALTIES IN THE FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The following gives a correct account of the casualties in the 53d regiment, in the terrible battle of Jackson, Miss., on the 10th of July, in which our troops successfully stormed the enemy's entrenchments:

HEADQUARTERS, 53D REG. I. V. I.,
NEAR VICKSBURG, Miss., July 27, 1863.

Allen C. Fuller, Adjt. Gen. State of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:

COLONEL: Enclosed find report of casualties in the 53d regiment Illinois volunteer infantry, in an engagement with the enemy near Jackson, Miss., July 10th, 1863. A similar report was forwarded about the 15th inst., but, I understand that it was captured by the enemy, or destroyed on the way to Vicksburg.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully,

R. A. ALLISON,
Capt. Com. 53d Reg't I. V. I.

[REPORT.]

HEADQUARTERS 53D REG'T I. V. I.,
NEAR VICKSBURG, Miss., July 26, 1863.

Corrected list of casualties in the 53d regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in an action near Jackson, Miss., on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1863:

FIELD AND STAFF—Killed—Col. Seth C. Earl. Wounded: Lieut. Col. John W. McClanahan, and Sergt Major Orem M. Bull.

COMPANY A—Wounded—Corporal Kelly, slightly in hip. Privates—M Doyle, slightly, in hips; J O'Learey, slightly, in hand; H Wyman, slightly, in shoulder; F Jennings, two fingers lost. Missing—2d Lieut S B Baldwin, taken prisoner; 1st Sergt Jas Kenne, Sergt Wm F Graham, Corporal Wm Hamilton. Privates—M O Leary, taken prisoner; John F Karstead, Geo E Kellogg, F Reed, severely wounded and taken prisoner, paroled and now with us; S Norton.

COMPANY B—KILLED—Sergt. John Donnelly, Corpl. T. W. Gillespie, private J. W. Dowey. Wounded: 1st Lieut J. B. Smith, (right arm amputated—doing well,) 2d Lieut. L. V. Kennedy, (slightly in head.) Privates: O. Baumgarner, (seriously in head,) A. Baumgarner, (slightly in face,) Geo. Barnes, (slightly, in leg,) J. McCready, (very slightly,) O. Swat, (slightly,) E Starkweather, (mere flesh wound in leg,) G. Spicer, (severely in arm and foot,) T. Spicer, (slightly in leg.) Missing: Sergt. C. Van Arsdale, (taken prisoner,) Capt. W. A. Griffing, privates A. Auckle, J. B. Montgomery.

COMPANY C—KILLED—Corpl. Geo. C. Pemelstone; Privates J. G. Moly and L. R. Clark. Wounded: Capt. F. G. King, (slightly in shoulder,) Corpl. E. B. Hutton, (right arm amputated,) privates J. Hartman, (severely in right thigh,) J. B. Mullen, (severely in leg,) O. B. Grant, (severely in foot,) W. W. Woodmill, (slightly.) Missing: Privates G. Hunt, A. M. Letz, B. Gleason and A. Rinerson.

COMPANY D—Killed: Corp S D Gosher. Wounded: Capt Jas E Hudson, Orderly (in right arm,) Sgt Chas Rockabrand, slightly, Corp J K McLaughlin, slightly in head; Corp R W Roberts, one finger lost; Privates C W Paton, slight bruise, M Fish, severely in left arm, J J George, slightly, J M Herron, dangerously, O S Haskell, slightly in left leg, A A Kelley, slightly in foot, D E Foote, left leg amputated above the knee, C Madison, severely, A Larkin, left arm amputated below the elbow. Missing: 1st Sgt A F Beale, taken prisoner, Sgt E R Thomas, wounded slightly and taken prisoner.

COMPANY D—Missing: Sgt E D Larkin, Corp G Crane, privates H Breese, J Carey, L B McCloskey, H E Ranstead, H H White and L C Larken.

COMPANY C—Killed: Private William Lathrop. Wounded: Capt J G Fenoy, slightly in left leg, privates A A Shields, slightly in left arm, A J Stroops, very severely in right shoulder, M Girk, slightly, Jas Wilkins, right arm amputated. Missing: 1st Lieut M M Bassett, and 2d Lieut M A Goodfellow, taken prisoner unhurt, Sgts C L Guthrie, F H Jones, Corp E P Clark, taken prisoner, privates J W Smith, J Bousyra, O Belle Isle, taken prisoner, John Boxwell, wounded and taken prisoner, S Piatt, Jas Murray, taken prisoner.

COMPANY F—Killed: Private J Millwood. Wounded: Capt John Potter, severely in leg, 2d Lieut A F Cook, slightly in hand, privates Wm D Clark, severely in leg, H Palmer, dangerously. Missing: Corp H D Ashley, privates N P Bryant, A B Robertson, W L Hibbard, and E S Parsons.

COMPANY G—Killed: 2d Lieut Geo W Hemstreet. Wounded: Corp Geo W Merrill, right arm amputated above elbow, privates M E Rabbins, severely in right hand, G Love slightly, J Springer, right leg amputated above knee. Missing: Capt Geo R Looge, taken prisoner, privates C H Clark and J Darby, taken prisoners.

COMPANY H—Killed: Corp J W Lefler, privates Jno Eade and P Ericksen. Wounded: 2d Lieut C Starr, slightly, Sgt T M Lamphare, slightly, Corp B Mullen, one finger lost, privates J J Darby, dangerously, C Halverhn, slightly, A Langley, one finger lost. Missing: 1st Lieut John D Hartfield, taken prisoner.

COMPANY K—Killed: Capt M Leaky, privates John Ryan, M Berry and Peter McHugh. Wounded: Sgt E Prendergast, severely in side, privates P Killeen, slightly, F Sanderson, very slightly. Missing: Corp Jas Ryan, privates J Kennedy and J Hannogan.

RECAPITULATION.

Letter of Company	COMM'S'ED OFFICERS. Killed	Wounded	Missing	ENLISTED MEN. Killed	Wounded	Missing
F&S	1	1			1	
A			1		5	8
B		2		3	8	4
C		1		3	5	4
D		1		1	12	10
E			2	1	5	9
F		2		1	2	5
G	1		1		4	2
H		1	1	3	5	
K	1			3	3	3
Total	2	8	5	13	50	45

Aggregate of killed, wounded and missing, 126.

R. H. ALLISON, Capt. Co. B,
Commanding 53d Regiment Illinois Vol's.
CHAS. H. BRUSH, Adjutant.

The casualties above in proportion to the number engaged, are very great, the regiment going into action with but 200 men all told.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The following are the new appointments and promotions:

2d Lieut. Geo. B. Teabe, 1st Lieut. co. A, 38th, vice Deits, deceased.
2d Lieut. Wm. W. Purinton, Capt. co. A, 54th, vice Woodruff, resigned.
Lieut. Thos. H. Miller, Capt. co. K, 56th, vice Fisher, dismissed.
Sergt. Sebastian Shedelbower, 1st Lieut. co. H, 54th, vice Miller, promoted.
Norton Neiman, Adjutant, 76th, vice Blodgett, transferred.
Major Chas. H. Merton, Lieut. Col. 84th, vice Hamer, resigned.
Cap. Caleb B. Cox, Major 84th, vice Merton promoted.
Edward A. Blodgett, Adjutant 96th.
2d Lieut. Lewis Crapereft, 1st Lieut. co. F, 119th, vice Brumbeck, resigned.
Lieut. Jesse W. Brice, Capt. co. A, 3d cavalry, vice Ballinger, promoted.
2d Lieut. Harrison L. Bruce, 1st Lieut. co. A, 3d, cavalry, vice Brice, promoted.
2d Lieut. John H. Wilson, 1st Lieut. co. A, 6th, vice Malding, promoted.
Lieut. David M. Malding, Capt. co. H, 6th, vice Marshall, deceased.
2d Lieut. Doratius L. Grimes, Capt. co. K, 6th, vice Davis, resigned.
Sergt Jas. M. Banes, 1st Lieut. co. K, 6th, vice Wilson, killed in battle.
Capt. Milo Thielemann, 2d, Major 16th cavalry.
Lieut. Stedman Hatch, Capt. co. G, 16th infantry, vice Ritchey, dismissed.

ARMED DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS.

The Democratic, armed demonstration at Mattoon, and the acts of the Copperheads in the extreme southern counties of the State, have at length fully opened the eyes of the people to the treasonable purposes of the leaders of the party.

The *Times* of your city and *Register* of this place have been vehemently denying that there was any such armed organization in the State. On the other hand they have been denouncing the Union Leagues as organized and armed to exterminate the democracy, and threatening that it would become necessary for the Democracy to do the same. This was done to throw dust in the eyes of the people, for while these charges were being made against Union men the Copperheads were already organized and armed. For proof I will point you to a letter in the Chicago *Times* giving a description of the march of the K. G. C. fully armed and equipped, through Mattoon on Saturday of last week, to the number of 3,000 men. The writer, in his exultation at this sight, forgets that he is giving the lie to all the former protestations of the leading Copperhead papers. He describes their drill as perfect, equal to that of our best regiments, their arms as being of the first class, some of them even being six-shooter rifles, &c., &c.

Now, when and where were these men drilled, and from what source or fund were they equipped? I have been charging that they have been drilled in secret, by moonlight in out of the way places, &c. If the purpose was legal, why this secrecy? If these men were for the Union, why need they seek the retreats of the grove, and of the solitary dell of the unfrequented prairie?

Are not such things proof of a wide-spread conspiracy organized for some unlawful purpose? Two months ago every Copperhead paper in the State denied these drillings of armed men by moonlight. Now, in one county a Democratic meeting is held and we are told by these same papers that 3,000 armed men marched with the most perfect military precision to the sound of martial music. Let the loyal people of the State draw the proper conclusion.

By these things, you will see that that threatened fire in the rear has not yet been given up. On the contrary, it will be opened the moment a chance is given by foreign intervention, or a rebel success to make it available. It is also hoped and expected by the Copperheads that the next Presidential election will afford an opportunity to precipitate the North into revolution. The ticket is already being sounded. It is being charged that the people will be overawed at the polls, that a true expression of the will of the masses is impossible under the present circumstances of the country, &c., &c. It is also intended, that if by any sort of possibility Vallandigham is elected, and that the President will not recall the order of banishment, it will be made a pretext for revolution—armed revolution in the North. Indeed, Storey, acting by the dictation of the secret society in the Democratic party, of which he is said to be a member, sent Dick Merrick to Niagara Falls to endeavor to persuade the arch traitor to make a triumphal entry into Ohio, in defiance of the authorities. The *Times*, in fact, openly recommended this. I learn it was part of the great conspiracy hatched by the traitors North and South in concert. The attempt was not made, only because the said conspiracy was nipped in the bud by our late glorious Union victories.

GREAT UNION MASS MEETING.

On the 3d of September a great Union mass convention will be held in this city, for the purpose of giving expression to the loyalty of the people of this State in the present crisis. It is hoped to make it the most imposing demonstration of the kind that has ever taken place in the West. Some of the ablest speakers and most uncompromising patriots of the country will be specially invited and are expected to be present. Among them will probably be Generals Butler, Logan, McClernand, Haynie, and Oglesby; Governors Tod, Morton, Curtin, Johnson, Bramlette, Salomon, and Andrew; Hons. Joseph A. Wright, Robert Dale Owen, Dickinson, Colfax, Drake, Doolittle, and a number of others. The Union people of Springfield will be prepared to extend hospitalities to a very large number of persons, and ample arrangements will be made for all who will come. Let the Union men of Illinois turn out in their strength.

In this connection I might say that the Copperhead *Register* lion has opened its batteries upon John A. Logan. That gentleman, in return, can say some severe things of the party. He is prepared to prove, I see it stated, that Josh. Allen, M. C. from the 14th District, raised troops for the Confederate service, and offered Gen. Logan the command of the same. Allen is one of the white-washed K. G. C.'s of the late Constitutional Convention.

THE ARMORY AT ROCK ISLAND.

The prominent citizens of Davenport, Iowa, I learn, are making desperate exertions to have the armory and military prison at Rock Island set off to the Iowa military district. The citizens of Rock Island and vicinity have petitioned against this change, and Gov. Yates is using his influence to have the armory kept where it is.

ZETA.

TEACHERS' EXCURSION.

National Teachers' Association Excursion from Chicago to Dubuque—An Attractive Sight of the Prairie—The Chicago Secesh Organ among the Excursionists—At Dubuque—For Cedar Falls.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

DUBUQUE, Iowa, August 9, 1863.

The facilities offered by the managers of the Galena and Chicago Union Railway to the members of the National Teachers' Association to visit the Father of Waters at a nominal price, was gladly accepted by four or five hundred members of the Association, male and female on Saturday last. The larger number of those who accepted were from the New England and other far off States, and only a few from Illinois and the Northwestern States.

On Saturday morning last, at 9½ o'clock, everything being in readiness, the party left Chicago in twelve passenger coaches. At the Junction, the train was divided, and the destination of about equal numbers was severally fixed for Dubuque and Clinton, Iowa.—Your correspondent concluded to follow the Dubuque crowd, as that seemed to promise more of interesting incident than the other.

As I have said, much the larger number of the excursionists were from the New England and far off States, and this was their first look at the great prairies of Illinois. Nature, with the skill and labor of the husbandman, never gave them a more attractive appearance than at this time. The beautiful golden harvests of wheat, the luxuriant fields of waving corn, whose extent the eye can hardly scan; the cattle on a thousand hills, and the beautiful and varied scenery, was a sight which afforded new, astonishing and delightful sensations to the excursionists. Much they had read and heard about these things; but they readily acknowledged that the half had not been told. Continual shouts of wonder and delight burst from their lips as new beauties were developed, and they all declared this trip the crowning delight of uninterrupted pleasures since they left their Eastern homes. The cars were run at a moderate rate of speed, and the stoppages lengthened, thus affording an opportunity of witnessing all that is possible from a railway train.

The beautiful towns of Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, &c., particularly attracted the attention of the excursionists, they "looked so much like New England towns and homes."

Shortly after the excursionists left Chicago, a stray copy of the secesh *Times* of Saturday morning was discovered in one of the cars. It contained a characteristic editorial on the Teachers' National Association, and the New England members of it. A gentleman was found who was willing to undertake the reading of the article aloud for the edification of those at whom the editor's malice was aimed. The article was received with shouts of laughter, derision and contempt. The poor tool of Southern hate and malignancy, should have been present and a witness of the utter impotency of his attempt to disturb the equanimity of these New England women and men, who devote their time and talents to the education of the children of the land. He would as soon have knelt at the altar of a Christian sanctuary and thanked God for Federal victories, as to have looked one of them in the face, and acknowledged himself the author of that scurrilous article.

At Freeport the train stopped for an hour and a half, and thus an excellent opportunity was afforded the excursionists to take a look at that rising young city. The foul and unnatural murder which had just been committed in one of the most public streets of that place, an account of which you have published, was a matter of much excitement and interest.

The excursionists finally reached Dubuque at about 8 o'clock p. m., and were immediately quartered at the various hotels. The Dubuquers, as indeed all the people along the entire route of the excursion—were entirely taken by surprise, as no intimation had reached them of this intended raid of the New England school ma'ams, and they deeply regretted this, as they would have been but too happy to have given them a cordial greeting on their arrival.

The party embraces many of the leading members of the recent Convention. Among the number, I notice Prof. S. S. Greene of Brown University, Providence, R. I., a man of "infinite jest;" Prof. Eaton, of the famous Phillips Academy, Amherst, Mass.; Prof. Wm. E. Sheldon, of Newton, Mass.; Prof. George E. Allen, of West Newton, Mass.; Prof. S. W. Mason, of Boston; Prof. Talman, of the Pawtucket High School, Rhode Island; A. J. Phipps, Superintendent of Public Schools, New Bedford, Mass.; S. N. Buckley, Superintendent of Public Schools, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. F. Eberhart, School Commissioner of Cook county, besides a host of others, male and female teachers, whose names are unknown to your correspondent.

Shortly after the excursionists were safely housed here, a storm set in, accompanied by heavy thunder and sharp lightning, and it continued—the last part without the accompaniment—until about noon to-day. It kept most of the excursionists indoors, except a few of the more devout—among whom was the subscriber—who faced the storm and went to Church. At St. John's Church, a most excellent and instructive sermon, on Faith, was preached by the Rector, Rev. Mr. Bonte.

In the afternoon, the weather having cast off its moist garments and put on a radiant face, a large number of the excursionists mounted the bluffs and took a survey of the surrounding scenery. Of course all were delighted, and thought it good to be there. Many also visited the lead mines on the bluffs.

An invitation having been cordially extended to the excursionists by the managers of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railway, to take a trip over that road to Cedar Falls, some one hundred miles west, most of the party have accepted, and will leave to-morrow morning. Some few will go up the river as far as La Crosse and thence to Milwaukee. Under the present intention, most of the excursionists will probably not reach Chicago before Wednesday or Thursday, just in time to reach Boston on Saturday night.

S.

Death of an Unknown Soldier.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 3.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In visiting the hospitals in this place I learned from one of the attendants the death of one of our Illinois soldiers, whose residence and relatives are unknown here. His name is Edmond or Phillip Carr, belonging to either the 7th or 8th Ill. Infantry. He died at Little York, York county, Pa., on last New Year's night, of Chronic Diarrhea. His relatives had forwarded money for his return home, but no one here knows where they live. His relatives should write to Dr. Henry S. Palmer, Little York, York Co., Pa.

By publishing the above you may relieve some anxious heart. He was a talented and valuable young man.

S. F. DENNING.

More Chicago Times Amalgamation.

A somewhat characteristic case came up before the Mayor yesterday morning. It seems that one John Cannon, the successor of one Pat Donohue, has been keeping a whisky establishment on the east side of the river. On Sunday last John C. Turk, correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, and four or five contrabands, proceeded to the place where Cannon sells whisky, and there wet their whistles. On the following day Cannon was arrested on a charge of desecrating the Sabbath by selling whisky contrary to law. Turk, and the rest of the niggers, testified that they imbibed at Cannon's doggery. The contrabands swore that they engulfed a pint or so of gin, while Turk was content to guzzle down a quantity of common whisky! Cannon was fined $25 and costs. The contrabands ought to have been fined and imprisoned for cultivating a spirit of equality in a low doggery, or anywhere else, with the correspondent of the Chicago *Times*. They have lowered themselves very much in the estimation of the public.—[illegible]

THE WAR IN IOWA.

Origin of the Difficulty.

THE WAR BREAKS OUT ANEW.

Union Men Coming to the Rescue.

[Correspondence of the Muscatine (Iowa) Journal.]

SOUTH ENGLISH, August, 3, 1863.

On last Saturday, a man residing in Ioka, situated in the southern portion of Keokuk county, who has, from the outset of the war, made a fierce opposition to its prosecution, stumping the county in favor of "peace," and making himself generally obnoxious to the Union loving portion of this section of country, came to this place for the purpose of holding a "peace" meeting. He was accompanied by seventy or eighty men from Ioka and surrounding country, all well armed, for the purpose of inaugurating that blissful state of peace so ardently desired by northern traitors. They proceeded unmolested through the town to a grove north-west and near here. At this place a meeting was organized and Talley proceeded to deliver an address, in the course of which he made use of the most outrageous language, appealing to the worst passions of his hearers, to array them against their fellow-citizens and their government. No notice was taken of this by the loyal portion of the community, and Talley was allowed to complete his treasonable harangue, without even a rebuke being administered to him.

In the meantime, the Union-loving portion of the community, learning that Mr. Littler, of Mt Pleasant, was in the village, got up an impromptu Union meeting in the town, and Mr. L. was invited to address them. He accepted the invitation and was in the act of delivering a telling and patriotic speech, from the portico of the Wyandotte House, when the rebels, who had been informed of the meeting, came back through the town. Whilst passing the place where Mr. L. was speaking, "Copperhead pins and butternuts"—the badges of treason—were defiantly exhibited, and a number of the rebels took occasion to flourish their arms. A young man named Moorman, who has been in the service of his country, and who had received a severe wound in one of the hard fought battles, unable to control his deep indignation at this shameless exhibition of treason, advanced to one of the wagons, and seizing a young man therein soon stripped his butternut from him. He was proceeding to serve others in the same manner, when his father, fearful of the consequences which might ensue, attempted to stop him. He was also seized by one of the Copperheads in the wagon. During the struggle which ensued, a pistol, in the hands of the elder Moorman, was accidentally discharged, doing no damage however.

A few moments after, Talley raised in his wagon, and gave the word to fire, (Talley himself setting the example by firing two shots from his revolver directly into the crowd which had surrounded the wagon,) which order was promptly responded to by a volley fired into the crowd surrounding the Wyandotte House. Almost simultaneously, the Union citizens, or rather those who were armed, also fired, killing Talley, who received two balls in the head, and wounding a man named Wyant, from Millersburg, Iowa county, in the thigh. The rebels then drove off, vowing to return and burn the town. Runners were dispatched that night throughout the surrounding country.

On the next day squads of men began to arrive at the appointed place of rendezvous, near Sigourney, all *armed and organized*, each squad acknowledging the leadership of some one of their number. During Monday and Tuesday men continued to arrive and go into camp at a point about four miles west and south of Sigourney, between the north and south forks of Skunk river. They came from all directions, many of them residing in neighboring counties. There were companies from Poweshiek, Iowa, Mahaska, Johnson, and Wapello counties.

During the preparations, the Unionists who had assembled for the protection of South English had been by no means idle. Monday morning Col. Chipman, of Gen. Curtis' staff, who was fortunately at home on a visit to his friends in Washington, arrived here, and immediately set about the work of organizing the forces here and placing the town in a state of defense. A company was immediately organized. Tuesday morning the arms arrived and with them the "Washington Provost Guard." During the day (Tuesday) five other companies of State militia arrived, mostly from Washington, Poweshiek and Iowa counties, one company only hailing from Keokuk county. These were immediately formed into a battalion, and Col. Chipman assumed command. The town was turned into a military camp, and preparations were immediately commenced for a vigorous defence. Barricades were erected in all the approaches, outside of which mounted videttes patroled the country; within, a double row of pickets were stationed. The force garrisoning the town numbered about four hundred, and with the efficient organization, superior arms and barricade, could have successfully held the town, had they been attacked.

Monday night Sheriff Adams arrived here and arrested ten of the leading men, charged with "inciting a mob." They offered no resistance whatever, being perfectly willing to let the law take its course. They were taken before a Justice of the Peace, and bound over in the sum of $1,000 each, to appear at the next term of court. A messenger arrived here Tuesday night from the camp of the "Army of the Skunk," demanding the immediate surrender of the alleged offenders, threatening vengeance in case of a refusal. This very reasonable request was of course refused, and the messenger returned. In the meantime, the rebels having learned of the preparations being made to receive them, became more conciliatory, and were more ready to listen to reasonable propositions. The men charged with the crime of riot, wishing to avoid bloodshed, dispatched a committee of citizens, much against the wishes of their friends, offering to come to Sigourney for trial for murder, providing the rebels would disperse. This proposition leaving an opening through which the rebels could escape without too much discredit, was immediately assented to, and this morning the "Army of the Skunk" is *non est*. The companies here from abroad were also sent home to-day, and no intimations of war remain, except a small force kept for an emergency. Sheriff Adams came up to-day and took the prisoners in charge.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1863.

I have just arrived here from South English. Since my arrival I learn that the excitement is more intense than ever. The prisoners had been taken to Iowa City instead of Sigourney. This, together with a speech made by Gov. Kirkwood last evening, in which he declared his intention of arresting the ringleaders and enforcing the laws, has caused the rebels to re-assemble.

The companies from Muscatine and Washington arrived at Sigourney last night, about one o'clock.

A company of infantry and another of artillery, with one six-pounder, from Mt. Pleasant, left here this morning for the scene of operations.

Companies are also on the way from Iowa City, Brighton, Fairfield and Montezuma.

The Governor will have a force of 1,000 men, fully armed and equipped, to-night. I shall start back to Sigourney this afternoon.

SANTA.

From another Correspondent—a member of Captain Satterlee's Company.

SIGOURNEY, Aug. 6.

We arrived at Washington about 10 1-2 o'clock yesterday, and marched up to town, where we were supplied with a bountiful repast, in an empty store room, by the patriotic citizens of that place, after which, the rain having about ceased, a sufficient number of teams to accommodate the number were pressed into service, and we all got under way for Sigourney, taking with us arms and equipments enough to fit out a company at that place, which were yet unarmed. Along the road we were loudly and enthusiastically cheered by the Unionists, while by the Cops, we were met with scorns and groans.

We arrived at Talleyrand, midway between Washington and Sigourney, about 6 o'clock, when all the discharged soldiers (24 in number) were placed in the front teams, with guns loaded ready for immediate action.

At dark, advance guards were formed, of two reliefs, who were kept out until we reached town.

At 11 1-2 o'clock the lights at Sigourney met the view of the advance, and in the course of 20 minutes or half an hour we entered the place. There being only one company of Home Guards there, who were only half armed, you may rely upon it that we were not unwelcome visitors. Cheer after cheer, and shout after shout, rent the air for the brave Muscatine boys.

A company came in from Brighton early this morning, making three in all. There are also three reported to be at South English.

It is reported this morning that the rioters have all dispersed; other reports say that there are some 700 encamped near town, and everything is being done to ferret them out.

The Governor is here and doing all he can to end the trouble. He made a speech to the citizens last night in which he told them that the Cops should be cleaned out, if it took every Union man in the State to do it. The greatest excitement prevails. Nearly all the stores are closed, and have been so for the last three or four days, nearly all the men having turned out to defend the place. No intoxicating spirits of any kind are allowed to be sold. The rattlesnakes begin to look "kind'er" down in the mouth.

Rosecrans' Advice to Vallandigham.

The Dayton (O.) *Journal* tells the following:

Apropos of Vallandigham. We have the story on good authority. When Vallandigham arrived at Murfreesboro', General Rosecrans went to see him. "I wanted to see you," said the General—"I wanted to see you, Vallandigham, to see whether you had a rascal's face." Then changing the subject rather abruptly—and bringing down the fore-finger of his right hand in that rapier-like style which is a conspicuous feature of his gesticulation when he is in terrible earnest—he said: "Vallandigham, don't you come back here. If—you—do—Vallandigham, I'll be—d—and may God forgive me for the expression—I'll be—d, if I don't *hang* you!" People will be pleased to remember that the General says he "never blasphemes, but sometimes *swears*."

The Third District in Missouri.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

The race in this district between Lindsay and Scott promises to be very close. Lindsay makes a much better run than we anticipated would be the case, after the Claybank bolt, and the bringing out of Bogy as a candidate. The candidates were Scott, Secessionist; Lindsay, Unconditional Union and Radical Emancipation; and Bogy, Claybank and Gamblelite, running on the Convention Ordinance platform. Bogy was brought out late in the canvass, and for the sole purpose of taking away votes from and defeating Lindsay. In this object the authors of the movement may be successful, as it is very evident that but for this movement Lindsay would have been himself elected. As it is, whether elected or not, the splendid vote he has obtained in the district containing a very large secession element, and where two years ago he was unable to reside from danger to his life, shows the most gratifying progress in public sentiment.

Another thing shown by this election, is the complete identification of the Claybanks and Copperheads. The same who brought out Bogy as a candidate have voted for Scott. Personally Bogy has been a prominent and popular man in the district, and has secured the bulk of his vote from the Radicals on personal grounds, while his professed supporters have gone with the Copperheads. This, as we announced before the election, was the design from the outset.

The counties yet to hear from, with one exception, will favor Lindsay. Besides this, there is a considerable army vote from Vicksburg and elsewhere to come in, which will be mostly for Lindsay. It is likewise ascertained that in several localities where Scott has got his heaviest vote, the Convention oath of loyalty was dispensed with, which makes it clearly illegal.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Little Crow Killed.

[Correspondence St. Paul Press.]

CAMP OLIN, July 21, 1863.

The *Press* of July 10th, contains a spirited account of the killing of an Indian near Hutchinson, McLeod county, in the course of which occurs the following paragraph:

The body was brought in about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and formed the center of attraction for an hour or two. Many instantly recognized the body. He was well known in Hutchinson. He is a large man, perhaps forty-five or fifty years of age. Both his arms are withered and deformed by evident breaking and permanent displacement of the bones—the palpable result of rough handling at some time past. In this, as well as in stature, he bears considerable resemblance to Little Crow, who is also well known here; but this Indian is lighter complexioned than Little Crow.

This paragraph immediately arrested the marked attention of Gen. Sibley, who at once stated that the description in the *Press* answered perfectly to that of Little Crow, with whom he had long been intimately acquainted. Major Brown and Captain Forbes, for many years familiar as brothers with Little Crow, concurred entirely in the General's opinion that the Indian killed by Mr. Lampson, was in all probability the veritable "Petit Corbeau." None of them and none of the Half Breed or Indian scouts in camp whom they consulted, knew or had heard of any other Sioux but Little Crow having this peculiarity of "withered arms and a permanent displacement of the bones." The age of the Indian killed tallies exactly with that of Little Crow, and it is considered as a strongly corroborative circumstance that the citizens of Hutchinson, who knew Little Crow, should have detected the resemblance to that Chief.

In addition to this, all accounts received from various sources concur in stating that Little Crow left Devil's Lake some time ago, for Yellow Medicine, with a few followers. It is thus almost impossible to resist the conclusion that Little Crow was the Indian killed. We have traveled thirty miles since Monday morning, and shall to-morrow press forward with all possible speed to the described location of the Sioux camp, where we expect to detach Standing Buffalo from the hostile bands, if he does not advance to meet us half way, which is considered probable.

How Vallandigham is to Get Home.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

Inquiry is sometimes made as to how Vallandigham, in case of his election as Governor, is to get Columbus. The chances of the loyal people of Ohio making him their Chief Magistrate are so exceedingly small, that this question is hardly worth considering, yet it seems that his friends have actually given it serious thought, and the result of their deliberations, we understand, was announced by Mr. Cox, in his speech here on Wednesday. He said that in case their State ticket was successful, Pugh would appear at the proper time and be installed as Lieutenant Governor, when, from the State House steps, he would call three times for Vallandigham, the Governor elect, and if he did not come, he (Pugh) as acting Governor, would call out the State militia, and at the head of two hundred thousand men march to the Canada line and escort Val. to the Capital. That is the programme, as announced by Cox. We understand it was received with about the same applause as met all his vagaries.

However ridiculous such stuff may appear to reasoning men, it is just the pabulum for the mass of those who follow the Copperhead demagogues now scattering the seeds of riot and bloodshed through the State. Supple performers like Cox know very well what kind of tricks take best with the material they rely on for support.

A Change of Base—Tuttle for Governor.

LeGrand Byington passed through this city yesterday morning with the nomination of a new candidate for Governor of Iowa in his breeches pocket—being the result of the Copperhead Central Committee's deliberations at Burlington on Thanksgiving Day—which was the substitution of Gen. Tuttle for Mr. Fisher on their ticket, the latter having declined.

Gen. Tuttle is now in the service of his country in the field, and is either earnestly in favor of the war or is hypocritically engaged in it for the sake of a Brigadier General's pay. He presents the singular anomaly, however, of being the candidate of a party avowedly and bitterly opposed to the war and in favor of peace. Whether he will accept a nomination thus insulting his honor and stultifying his manhood, remains to be seen. If he does accept, the hypocrisy of the platform or the heartlessness of the candidate—perhaps both—will disgust all honest men, and platform and candidate must sink into a depth of infamy from which they can never be resurrected.—*Davenport Gazette, Aug. 8th.*

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—The most remarkable big blast in the history of iron mining took place at the Lake Superior mine a short time since. In ordinary ones but 1 1-2 inch hole in diameter is drilled, but in this case one of four inches, and eighteen feet deep was made, distant from the edge of the cliff about ten feet, into which one keg of powder was put and exploded as preliminary, and which had the effect to open a seam to the depth of fifty feet. Sixteen kegs of powder were then put in as a final charge, which threw down over 3,000 tons of ore, so completely broken up that the largest portion was small enough to load on the cars for shipment without further reduction.—*Marquette News and Journal.*

—The New York theatrical world is now in the midst of a genuine sensation over the production of some veritable ghosts at Wallack's Theatre. The ghosts are produced by some mechanical contrivance and are startling illusions; impervious to shooting or stabbing, and intangible. They are proving a great success.

—The Quebec *Chronicle* says: "Pearls have recently been found, in small quantities, in one of the tributaries of the Riviere Bergeron, in the Saguenay District by tourists and others. They are said to be very beautiful, and in many cases nearly as large as peas. It is said that some persons of a speculative turn of mind have purchased as many as they could get of them. We have not yet heard, however, whether the value of these pearls have been pronounced upon by any competent person."

—The Dry Tortugas, properly called Fort Jefferson, is situated in the waters skirting the coast of Florida. "Dry," it is called, but it stands upon one of an Archipelago or sand banks, miles away from any main land, and is, in all its bearings, very wet. Fort Jefferson is one of the Tortugas group, which covers a nautical area of about twelve miles, and lies in the Gulf, in latitude 24 degrees 40 minutes, longitude 82 degrees 50 minutes. The islands are mere sand heaps, covered, however, with beautiful shells and surrounded by reefs of white coral. It is a great resort for sea turtles. The Fort is described as a most delightful place. Inside, the grounds are beautifully laid out, and contain a commendable display of flower-beds and other natural decorations. There are an abundance of trees, prominent among which are the red oak and ailanthus. The mosquitoes trouble the latter only to die. But the most attractive tree here is that which bears the cocoa nut. These trees are sprinkled in squads throughout the grounds, and are as grateful to the eye as they are useful for shade. A long coarse grass carpets the sand very acceptably indeed. This is the paradise of forts, as elegant as it is strong and useful.

—The history of the growth of wool is very curious. Fifty years ago not a pound of fine wool was raised in the United States, in Great Britain, or in any other country except Spain. In the latter country the flocks were owned exclusively by the nobility or by the crown. In 1794 a small flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony, as a present from the King of Spain, whence the entire product of Saxony wool, now of such immense value. In 1809, during the second invasion of Spain by the French, some of the valuable crown flocks were sold, to raise money. The American consul at Lisbon, Mr. Jarvis, purchased fourteen hundred head, and sent them to this country. A portion of the pure, unmixed merino blood of these flocks is to be found in Vermont at this time. Such was the origin of the immense flocks of fine wooled sheep in the United States.

—Howell Cobb, of Georgia, has united himself in wedlock with Mrs. Mary Rumph, widow of the late President of the Female College, in Macon, Ga. They reside at present at Perry, in Macon county.

—Governor Andrew has appointed Edward Everett, of Boston, John M. Fessenden, of West Roxbury, and William S. Clark, of Amherst, to be a board of commissioners to inquire and report upon the expediency of establishing an academy in this commonwealth for the instruction of young men in mathematics, civil and military engineering, drill and tactics.

—The lack of horses in the rebel army is demonstrated by an order recently promulgated in Gen. Lee's camp, dismounting all of the Quartermasters and Commissary attaches.

—The convict labor in the Iowa Penitentiary is to be let for a term of years, on the first of September next.

MAJ. GEN. MCCLERNAND.—The rumor put in circulation from Washington a few days ago, to the effect that Gen. McClernand had tendered his resignation, we learn to be without foundation.

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!
TO GROCERS AND RETAILERS!
I will sell the best kind of Sugar Cured Hams at
NINE CENTS PER POUND.
LOUIS RICHBERG, corner of Union street and Milwaukee avenue.
au8-k27-1w

NOTICE.—The Stock, Fixtures and L[illegible] of the long established wholesale Hat, Cap and Hatter's Trimmings House of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, on Water street, Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

SMOKED HAMS—In quantities to suit.
[illegible]
HENRY MILWARD & CO., Brokers,
15 LASALLE STREET.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State.
☞ The best ventilated Theatre in the world.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Aug. 11th and 12th, 1863.
THIRD WEEK OF
MR. J. E. McDONOUGH,
In his great and original characters of [illegible] Pluto and Cupid, in the most gorgeous spectacle of the day,
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
Which has proved the greatest success of the season, having been witnessed during the past two weeks by over EIGHTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS, and received with shouts of LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE. It will be repeated every evening till further notice with its sparkling
LOCAL HITS,
PATRIOTIC SONGS,
GRAND BALLET DANCES,
COMIC SINGING,
NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES,
ZOUAVE MARCH AND DRILL
BY TWENTY YOUNG LADIES.
BRILLIANT TABLEAUX, including the SIEGE OF VICKSBURG. The piece terminating at [illegible] o'clock with the most gorgeous scene ever witnessed, THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY.

CHICAGO MUSEUM
AND
FINE ART GALLERY,
Nos. 111, 113, 115 and 117 Randolph St.
JOHN C. MELLEN, General Manager.
JOHN M. WESTON, Manager of Amusements.
D. L. McVICKAR, Treasurer.
J. F. BATES, Curator of Museum.
JOHN E. SEEGER, Superintendent of Art Gallery.
The management takes great pleasure in announcing that, at a vast expense, the famous ST. LOUIS MUSEUM has been purchased and removed to this city, and with large and expensive additions made to it from various sources in Europe and America, will be
OPENED TO THE PUBLIC
On Monday Evening, August 17,
This splendid establishment will supply a want long experienced in Chicago, and afford to citizens and strangers visiting the city an
UNEXCEPTIONABLE, REFINED AND INTELLECTUAL PLACE OF RESORT,
Where will be combined
Amusement and Instruction.
Free from all the objections that unavoidably surround many places of a similar character.
The Museum contains over 30,000 splendid specimens of the most wonderful
WILD BEASTS OF THE FOREST,
MAGNIFICENT BIRDS OF THE AIR,
From the kingly Eagle to the gorgeously plumed Humming bird, a great variety of Water Fowls, together with REPTILES, and
Monsters of the Mighty Deep,
The whole being the result of many long years of labor and research, by Prof. J. H. Bates, the distinguished practical Naturalist, who will have the permanent personal charge of this department. In addition to this will be exhibited the mammoth skeleton remains of the
GREAT ZEUGLODON,
Over ninety-six feet in length, exceeding by far the proportions of any fossil in the world. It was discovered by Prof. KOCH, in Alabama, and is one of the only two ever brought to light. The other was purchased by the King of Prussia for the Royal Museum Berlin, at a cost of 30,000 thalers. On the second floor will be found a
GRAND HALL OF PAINTINGS,
Containing works of art by the greatest masters of ancient and modern times. In the surrounding Rooms a magnificent series of
COSMORAMIC VIEWS,
Of the choicest and most beautiful description, together with a rare collection of
MICROSCOPES
And curious
PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS,
With minute insects, &c., for the inspection of visitors
The splendid
EXHIBITION AND CONCERT HALL
Has been entirely renovated and adorned in the highest style of art, and will be occupied from time to time by superior performances, and for entertainments of the highest order.
The price of admission has been placed at
25 CENTS ONLY!
Children under 10 years of age 15 cents. Museum open every DAY and EVENING.
A COMPLETE CATALOGUE
Of the Museum will be for sale at the office. Price 10 cts.
The public is respectfully informed that the
Magnificent Panorama
OF THE
RIVER THAMES AND LONDON
Will be unrolled to the public,
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,
In the
GRAND EXHIBITION HALL OF THE MUSEUM.
This Superb work is of the most gigantic extent, and was executed in London by artists of the Royal Academy of Arts. It will be open on
Monday Evening, August 17th.
For full particulars, see small bills. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten years of age, 15 cents.
☞ Admission to the Panorama and Museum together, 40 cents.
au5-k230-2w

Miscellaneous.

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
Second Annual Pic-Nic,
TO DESPLAINES GROVE,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1863.
Singing, Dancing, Quoits, Foot Races, Cricket and various other English Sports will be the order of the day.
Vaas and Dean's Full Band
Will be in attendance.
☞ Tickets 50 cents; children half price, which can be had at the Depot on the morning of the Excursion. Cars leave the Northwestern Depot at 9 o'clock precisely.
au9-k[illegible]

VISIT NEW ENGLAND.
GRAND EXCURSION.
Chicago to Boston,
AND RETURN.
And all points between Rouse's Point and Boston
Only $22.50.
Meals and State Rooms included on Grand Trunk Steamers,
VIA
GRAND TRUNK & VERMONT CENTRAL LINE.
Tickets good to leave or return from Aug. 12th to Oct. 1st, 1863.
ROUTE—Grand Trunk Steamers from Chicago to Port Sarnia, and thence via Grand Trunk Railway, connecting with the Vermont Central Railroad Line at Ogdensburgh for Rouse's Point, St. Albans, Burlington, Waterbury, Montpelier, White River Junction, Bellows Falls, Concord, Manchester, Lawrence, Nashua, Worcester and Boston. Steamers leave Chicago on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 P. M., reaching Port Sarnia in about 48 hours; Port Sarnia to Boston, all rail, 34 hours.
Toronto to Niagara Falls and return included, for $2.50 extra, by securing tickets at this office.
All rail regular fares to Boston, and all points in New England,
$4.50
Less than by any other route, and time as quick. Also, all the modern improvements of the age—Sleeping Cars, Smoking Cars, Refreshment Saloons, &c., &c., on this line, not surpassed by any railroad in this country.
Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Trains leave Chicago at 7:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M., connecting with Express Trains at Detroit.
For further information and tickets apply to Western Agency,
48 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
S. F. HUBBARD, Western Ag't, Chicago. CHAS. W. BLANCHARD, Travelling Ag't, Chicago.
L. MILLIS, General Agent, Boston.
au5-k224-1wis

GRAND JUBILEE
UNION EXCURSION
TO KENOSHA,
TUESDAY, Aug. 11th.
Cars leave Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Depot at 8:15 A. M.
Tickets for adults, $1.00; for children, 50 cents. To be had at 91 Washington street, and Preston, Willard & Kean's Banking House, corner South Water and Clark streets.
au8-k161-[illegible]

THE EXCURSION OF THE SEASON,
TO MADISON,
CAPITAL OF WISCONSIN,
VIA JANESVILLE,
Leaving Northwestern Depot on THURSDAY August 13th, at 8:30 A. M.
Tickets for round trip, $4.50; tickets holding good for ten days. Around this city are beautiful lakes, affording excellent boating and fishing, also fine fields of game for sportsmen.
COMMITTEE JEFFERSON ST. M. E. CHURCH.
Tickets can be had at the Book Depository, 66 Washington street; J. G. Conrad, Banker, 49 Clark street; and Preston, Willard and Kean, Bankers, corner of Clark and Water streets.
au8-k[illegible]-1w

MEN WANTED FOR THE
UNITED STATES
MARINE CORPS.
For Service on Board of U. S. Ships of War,
GUN BOATS,
AND AT THE DIFFERENT NAVY YARDS.
Sixty able bodied young men, between the ages of [illegible] Men in this corps receive from $13 to $16 per month and an abundant supply of good clothing, prize money, best of provisions and comfortable quarters. A Navy Surgeon is always in attendance free of expense.
PROMOTIONS.—Men can soon rise to the position of non-commissioned officers, with increased pay, by attention to duty, and proving that they are trustworthy.
Two dollars will be paid to any person who will bring an accepted recruit to this office. For further particulars inquire at Recruiting Rendezvous, northeast corner Court House Square, opposite Sherman House, or at Room No. 5 Court House Chicago, Ill.
FRANK L. CHURCH, 1st Lieut. and Recruiting Officer.

LODGE FOR INSTRUCTION.
[illegible]
S. F. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

AUCTION.—Three Hundred Fine
STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
In Gilt Rosewood and solid Black Walnut Frames, at Auction, at 88 Randolph street, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the 11th and 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
We will sell as above, without reserve, the finest collection of engravings, suitably framed, consisting of choice subjects from the works of Raphael, Landseer, Herring, Wilkie, &c. &c. Among these on exhibition will be found, Washington Crossing the Delaware, colored; Franklin at the Courts of France and England, plain and colored; Clay in the Senate of 1850; Herring's Farm Yard Scenes, plain and colored; The Trial of Effie Deans, plain and colored; The Triumphal Entry of Washington into New York in 1783; The Twins, by Landseer, (proof;) The Village Pastor, (Artist's proof,) &c., &c. The collection is too large to enumerate, therefore they will be on exhibition the evening of sale. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to the exhibition.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
au8-k277-4t

GOVERNMENT SALE
—OF—
CAMELS.
I will at the North Government Corral, St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday, August 15th, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., sell to the highest bidder,
Three Government Camels.
Terms Cash—United States Treasury Notes.
By order of Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs, Q. M. G.
au8-k291-6t
G. W. FORD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.
Government Sale
OF
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED
HORSES,
MULES AND BROOD MARES,
At St. Louis, Mo.,
Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, July 20th, 1863, at 9 o'clock,
AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MARKET,
Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets,
Will be sold an immense number of Condemned and Captured
HORSES,
MULES,
BROOD MARES.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.
TERMS—U. S. TREASURY NOTES.
By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain and A. Q. M.
E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.
jy16-h420

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
44 & 46 Dearborn street,
TRADE SALE OF
CROCKERY,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, August 13th, commencing at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Dearborn street, forty-two crates in open lots of the best quality of
White Crockery,
Of the well known manufacture of James Edwards & Sons, consisting of a complete assortment of
Toilet, Breakfast, Dinner
And Tea Ware,
Lily, Gothic, Napier and other shapes, and all of the best patterns.
Country dealers can have their goods packed, shipped and crates furnished at $2,50 a crate.
Samples can be seen any time previous to the sale.
au4-k90-10t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
44 and 46 Dearborn street,
HOLD REGULAR SALES
Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c.,
Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week at our Salesrooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Dearborn street, we [illegible] save money by attending our sales. Never any postponement. Country orders can have their goods packed and shipped. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
jy29-k663-3t

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE,
Every Tuesday and Thursday,
AT 10 A. M. PROMPT.
And at private sale throughout the week.
By GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 LAKE STREET.
jy9-g364-6w

GOVERNMENT SALE.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED
HORSES AND MULES.
There will be sold at Public Auction, at MATTOON, COLES COUNTY, ILL., commencing on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1863, and continuing for two weeks;
700 to 1,000 Horses,
150 to 200 Large, Fine Brood Mares,
100 to 300 Mules.
TERMS—Cash, in Treasury Notes.
By order of ALONZO EATON, Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Q. M.
E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.
N. B.—Mattoon is situated at the junction of the Illinois Centre and St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroads.

AUCTION SALE OF FARM MORTGAGES AND TOWN BONDS.—Will be sold at Public Auction in the city of Chicago, at the north front door of the Court House, [illegible] forenoon, the following described property: [illegible]
By order of the Court of Chancery. [illegible], Receiver of Danby [illegible]
au4-k36-10

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
[illegible]
LUMP,
LARGE EGG,
SMALL EGG,
RANGE,
CHESNUT
AND [illegible]
[illegible]

BROWN'S CULTIVATOR OR CORN PLOW.—[illegible]

NOTICE.—Madame [illegible]
44 SOUTH [illegible] STREET.

Auction Notices.

AUCTION.—Three Hundred [illegible] STEEL ENGRAVINGS, [illegible] Wm. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE
—OF—
CAMELS.

I will sell at the North Government Corral, St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday, August 29th, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., sell to the highest bidder,

Three Government Camels.

Terms Cash—United States Treasury Notes. By order of Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs, Q. M. G. G. W. FORD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.
Government Sale
OF
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED
HORSES,
MULES AND BROOD MARES,
At St. Louis, Mo.,
Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, July 20th, 1863, at 9 o'clock.
AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MART,
Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets.
Will be sold an immense number of Condemned and Captured
HORSES, MULES, BROOD MARES.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of. Terms—U. S. TREASURY NOTES. By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain and A. Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 Dearborn street,
TRADE SALE OF
CROCKERY,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, August 13th, commencing at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, forty-two crates in open lots of the best quality of
White Crockery,
Of the well known manufacture of James Edwards & Son, consisting of a complete assortment of
Toilet, Breakfast, Dinner And Tea Ware,
Lily, Gothic, Naper and other shapes, and all of the best patterns. Country dealers can have their goods packed and crates furnished at $2.50 a crate. Samples can be seen any time previous to the sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 and 48 Dearborn street,
HOLD REGULAR SALES
Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c.
Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at our Salesrooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Dearborn street, commencing each day at 9½ o'clock. Parties buying Furniture of any kind and other household goods will save money by attending our sales. Never any postponement. Country buyers can have their goods packed and shipped. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

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—OF—
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AT WHOLESALE,
Every Tuesday and Thursday,
AT 10 A. M. PROMPT.
And at private sale throughout the week.
By GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 LAKE STREET.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED
HORSES AND MULES.
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[illegible] 1,400 Horses,
150 to 200 Large, Fine Brood Mares,
100 to 200 Mules.
TERMS—Cash, in Treasury Notes.
By order of ALONZO EATON, Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Q. M.
E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.
N. B.—Mattoon is situated at the junction of the Illinois Central and St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroads.

AUCTION SALE OF FARM MORTGAGES AND TOWN BONDS.—Will be sold at Public Auction in the city of Chicago, at the north front door of the Court House, on Thursday, the [illegible] day of August 1863, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property: Five bonds given by the town of Elkhorn, in the State of Wisconsin, for stock in the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars each, dated July 5th, 1854, payable February 10th, 1874, with 7 per cent. interest, payable annually, which has been paid to February 10, 1857. [illegible] All of said notes and mortgages were negotiated [illegible] for a good and valid consideration. By order of the Court of Chancery. A. L. MINER, Receiver of Danby Bank.

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and [illegible] Coal Companies of Pennsylvania [illegible]
LUMP,
LARGE EGG,
SMALL EGG,
RANGE,
CHESNUT
AND NUT.
[illegible] ROBERT LAW.

BROWN'S CULTIVATOR OR CORN PLOW.—[illegible]

Special Notices.

JAMES, formerly of New [illegible]

HILLIARD.—Long and [illegible]

MAGNOLIA BALM. [illegible] BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, N. Y.

AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. [illegible]

Sutlers and the Public. [illegible] UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York. Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps. J. H. REED & CO., Agents, 144 Lake street, Chicago.

HUNTER TREATS ALL [illegible]

CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—[illegible] NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

CATARRH! CATARRH! [illegible]

SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTAB[illegible] Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

OR BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, [illegible]

DE TO HEALTH. [illegible] CURE WARRANTED. [illegible]

ON EYE AND EAR [illegible]

MYSTERIES OF THE [illegible]

PILES!! DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS, [illegible]

DYE! HAIR DYE!! [illegible]

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—[illegible] Commission Merchants, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

Banking and Exchange.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
UNITED STATES
5-20 LOAN,
RECEIVED BY
A. C. BADGER & CO., Bankers,
Southeast corner of
DEARBORN AND RANDOLPH STREETS,
CHICAGO, ILL.

STOCKS BY TELEGRAPH. We are prepared to buy or sell on Commission by telegraph at the
New York Stock Exchange,
GOVERNMENT, STATE AND RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, and all Negotiable Public Securities. We make liberal advances on purchases through us. Orders promptly filled and commissions light.
DAKIN & HARRIS, No. 2½ Clark street.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 44 Wall St., New York,
WILL CONTINUE TO FURNISH
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS
As long as issued by Government, at par and interest. CHECKS on City Banks received in payment. INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
Constantly on hand, for sale at market rates:
U. S. 6 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds of 1881;
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness—Interest payable in Currency.
Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected or Received in Payment of any of the above.
VERMILYE & CO.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.,
Successors to J. W. Drexel & Co.,
42 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO,
Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business.
READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at
22 LASALLE STREET.
Capital, - - - - $250,000.
Is prepared to furnish the usual facilities to customers and correspondents. E. AIKEN, President. EDW. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:—E. Aiken, Benj. P. Hutchinson, John B. Sherman, Sam'l W. Allerton, Byron Rice, Sam'l M. Nickerson, Sam'l G. D. Howard, Tracy J. Bronson, W. Allerton.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Lake and Clark streets.
A general banking business transacted.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE. The undersigned are prepared, as heretofore, to make advances or authorize drafts against Produce shipped to their correspondents in the principal markets in Great Britain. SIDEY & CRAWFORD, St. Peter street, Montreal. REFERENCE—Bank of Toronto, Montreal.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK.
52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday.
INCORPORATED IN 1861.
Six per cent. Interest on Savings.
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.
President—A. H. FLEETWOOD.
Vice-Pres't—F. C. SHERMAN. Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY.
Vice-Pres't—P. H. WENTWORTH. Cashier—SIDNEY MYERS.
BOARD OF EXAMINERS.
J. C. Fargo, J. M. Rountree, M. Lewis,
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H. N. Bissell, D. D., A. Gage, Geo. W. S. Ogden,
J. M. W. Jones, W. J. Doggett.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this [illegible] day of May, A. D. 1863. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

A CARD.
The Marine Company of Chicago.
The Stockholders of this Institution having contributed and paid in
NEW CASH CAPITAL,
THE MARINE COMPANY OF CHICAGO is now ready to transact a General Business, and offers its services to customers and correspondents, in all usual transactions. Under its amended charter, two distinct departments are established;
1. A General Deposit, Collection and Loan Department.
2. A Savings and Trust Department.
The business and transactions of each department are required to be entirely distinct and independent of each other, so that in no event shall the funds of the Savings Department be jeopardized by the other transactions or business of said Company.

Commission Merchants.

McALLISTER, HALL, & LIVERMORE, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 23 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3697. WANTED—[illegible] lbs. Wool, on Eastern orders. Superior White Winter and [illegible] Wheat Flour for City Trade.

VAN WAGENEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 198 South Water street, Chicago. Cash advances made on consignments to Buffalo, Oswego and New York, with privilege of sale at either place. S. D. VAN WAGENEN, B. N. JORDAN, ROSCOE B. PROBCOCK.

BATES, STONE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 119 South Water street, Chicago. We have removed one door west of our old stand, where we have greater facilities for our increasing business.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal. Warehouses 88 and 90 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. LEDUC. F. S. GIBBS.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 223 South Water street, (up stairs) Chicago, Ill. Advances made on consignments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 190 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Business confined strictly to Commission.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 198 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York. A. AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

WALKER & THOMAS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Room 5, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5999. GILBERT C. WALKER. R. S. THOMAS.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Lasalle street, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5955. Exchange on St. Louis Wanted.
C. J. GILBERT, G. W. UPDIKE, R. O. STANARD. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. REFERENCES—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Snow & Burgess, do. Johnston & Bayley, do. Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by HENRY MILWARD & CO., 12 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Financial.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY. CHICAGO, July 27th, 1863. NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That a Dividend of 3½ per cent. (less Government Tax) on the preferred stock, and a Dividend of 3½ per cent. (free of Government tax) on the common stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company on and after August 25th, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, 24 William street, N. Y. The Transfer Books will be closed on August 10th and re-opened on August 26th, 1863, and the Dividend will be payable only to the Stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New York, on August 10th. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the
RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,
must deposit the same with him at his office, No. 2 Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank. JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver. Providence, R. I., Jan. 19th, 1863.

Real Estate.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY.—[illegible] acres in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin—improved and unimproved—for sale. Pamphlet [illegible] W. J. BARNEY, office No. 6 [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible].

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863.

TOGETHER.

[From the N. Y. Anti-Slavery Standard.]

"We have buried him with his niggers!"—*Rebel reply to a demand for Col. Shaw's body.*

Oh, fair-haired Northern hero!
With thy guard of dusky hue,
Up from the field of battle!
Rise to the last review!

Sweep downward, welcoming angels,
In legions dazzling bright!
Bear up these souls together,
Before Christ's throne of light.

The Master, who remembers
The cross, the thorns, the spear,
Smiles on these risen freedmen,
As their ransomed souls appear.

And thou, young, generous spirit,
What shall thy greeting be?
"Thou hast aided the down-trodden:
Thou hast done it unto me."

THE FREEDMEN.

Condition of the South Carolina Slaves.

THE NEGROES AS SOLDIERS.

What Shall be Done with Them?

The American Freedmen's Inquiry Commission, Robert Dale Owen, James McKaye, and Samuel G. Howe, have made a preliminary report to the Secretary of War, from which we condense the following items of interest:

CHARACTER OF THE REFUGEES.

The vices of the refugees are such as appertain to slavery. Deprived of property, they do not respect its rights. Accustomed under despotic rule to shield themselves by falsehood, they lie when a lie will please a superior or avert punishment. Legally unable to form binding conjugal relations, they are incontinent.

But the testimony of intelligent superintendents is to the effect that these vices are not deeply rooted; that by a recognition of the freedman's new rights, and an appeal to his self-respect, they may be gradually eradicated; for these people are eager to copy what are set before them as the duties and obligations of what they look up to as the superior race, even if these prove a restraint on the habits of license appertaining to their former condition.

An instance is given of the conscious pride with which a freedman, sworn as a witness for the first time, stood up to take the oath and deliver his testimony.

They were found quite willing, when it was proposed to them, to have the ties of husband and father legitimatized, especially by a ceremony performed in church, usually deeming it a privilege appertaining to emancipation to be married "as white folks are." With few exceptions, they show themselves prompt to acknowledge and ready to fulfill the obligations thus contracted.

As to any exceptional cases of refusal to marry when the former relationship is sufficiently proved, it is recommended, as to those under Government care, that while they should not be permitted to co-habit without marriage, the father should be required to support his children and their mother.

A system of allotment from wages, in all cases, for the support of families at home, is recommended, and the proper forms prepared.

Abundant evidence proves that colored refugees set a high value both on education for their children and religious instruction for themselves. At Alexandria, one of the first acts of the negroes, when they found themselves free, was to establish schools at their own expense.

As a general rule, these people are more devotional than the whites. They have more resignation, more reliance on Divine Providence, but also more superstitions. These, the Commission think, should not be harshly dealt with. It is deemed more important sympathizingly to meet and encourage, in these untaught people, the religious sentiment which sways them, than to endeavor in a spirit of proselytism to replace their simple faith in the Divine goodness and protection by dogmas of a more elaborate and polemical character. Practically, as regards the Christian graces of kindness and humility, we have as much to learn from them as they from us.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA SLAVES.

The condition and the character of the slave in South Carolina, differed in essential particulars from those of the slaves in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina. South Carolina is one of the States in which the system of slavery seems to have reached its furthest development, with the least modification from contact with external civilization. There it has been darkening, in its shades of inhumanity, from year to year. The Commission found conclusive evidence that, half a century since, its phase was much milder than now. It is the uniform testimony of emancipated freedmen from this State above the age of sixty that, in their youth, slavery was a merciful and considerate system compared with what it has been for thirty years past. These old men are bright and intelligent compared with the younger field hands, in many of whom a stolid, sullen despondency attests the stupefying influence of slave-driving under its more recent phase.

One of its marked effects was in a measure to efface the chief features of the family relation. The slave did not eat with his children or their mother—"there was no time for that." Even now the freedmen can hardly be broken of the life-long habit that each should clutch the dish containing his portion, and skulk off into a corner to devour it in solitude. At night, all ages and both sexes are herded promiscuously in huts of a single room. Girls of 15, or younger, became mothers, without any pretense of fidelity to which even a slave could give the name of marriage. The protest of the church against such incontinency was not supported, save in exceptional cases, by the master.

Some cases there were in which a slaveholder, either prompted by conviction or urged by a pious wife, suffered these connections to have a certain religious sanction; but it is evident that, as a rule, legal policy forbade the connecting of sacredness or indissoluble character with a relation which to-morrow the owner might choose to break up.

As little respect was usually paid to the maternal relation as to the marital. On most plantations pregnancy neither exempted from corporal punishment, nor (except for three, sometimes four weeks after childbirth,) from the ordinary field tasks. Humane masters sometimes, indeed, diminished that task as pregnancy advanced; but on the other hand, cases occurred where the negress was overtaken by the pains of labor, and gave birth to her child, in the field.

The plantation of Mr. Aikin, one of the largest in the State, was a noble exception among others, to this general system of humanity.

Under such a slave system as this, where humanity is the exception, the iron enters deep into the soul. Popular songs are the expression of the inner life; and the negro songs of South Carolina are, with scarcely an exception, plaintive, despondent, and religious. When there mingles a tone of mournful exultation, it has reference to the future glories of Zion, not to worldly hopes.

In the small isolated communities in some of the Sea Islands, the father and mother being often near blood relatives, and the least valuable slaves being usually placed there because of the unhealthy climate, the negroes, as a class, are decidedly inferior to those of more northern States. North Carolina slaves sent to South Carolina complained bitterly of the change.

The South Carolina negro, however, is found, with inconsiderable exceptions, to be susceptible of reform by judicious management. He takes kindly to work, if his wages are regularly paid. A superintendent who had had 17,000 negro refugees under his care for a year past, testified that he had scarcely found a case in which a colored man, having reasonable security of moderate wages, was not ready to labor. Evidence was given that many who, as slaves, had been deemed cripples or infirm, or superannuated, now, under the stimulus of wages, work ungrudgingly.

NEGROES AS SOLDIERS.

The evidence which has come before the Commission bearing on the capacity of the negro as a soldier, induces them to recommend that the Government should bring into the field, as early as possible, two hundred thousand colored troops, or upward. They recommend this as alike advantageous to the cause of the Union and to the race to which these troops belong.

Colored troops, taking a pride in their position, exhibit great neatness and care of their persons, uniforms, arms and equipments, and in the police of their camps. Usually skillful cooks and providers, they exhibit resource in taking care of themselves in camp.

The religious sentiment strongly characterizing Africans may, in the case of the colored soldier, be successfully appealed to by leaders who share it as a powerful element of enthusiasm. If the officers feel, and impart to their men the feeling, that they are fighting in the cause of God and Liberty, the Commission believe that no part of the army may be more relied on than the colored regiments. But with these people more than with a more independent race, success depends upon sympathy between their officers and them. Thus, how important soever the proper choice of officers in all cases, the Commission think it to be more important in the case of colored than of white troops; deeming it probable that colored troops badly officered might be liable to give way more readily than badly officered regiments of the more self-reliant white race. Colored soldiers criticise their officers very sharply. There is as much difference in the standing of the officers in colored as in white regiments.

Negroes have proved themselves especially daring and serviceable as spies; and the organization of colored guides, in connection with such army corps, is recommended.

If one hundred thousand negroes be employed in military services other than actual warfare, and if 200,000 or more be mustered in as soldiers, we shall require the military services of at least 300,000 blacks. But this number of able-bodied men represents a population of a million and a half, being one-half of all the colored people in the insurrectionary States.

The Commission also recommend, as to all property brought in by negro refugees, that when taken by the Quartermaster for the public service, it be paid for as other property of loyal men is paid for, to the refugee if he make no demand on the Government for support for himself, or family; otherwise, that the proceeds go into the Freedmen's Fund.

While refugees should not be exempted from draft, if drawn [illegible] the Commission express the opinion, founded on actual observation and testimony, that if men of the proper stamp are selected as negro superintendents, these can, and will procure the enlistment of a much larger proportion of negroes than is called for by the draft. Most of the freedmen can be made to understand, by a proper appeal, that only by proving their manhood as soldiers—only through a baptism of blood—can they obtain in this generation, such a change in public opinion as will insure to their race respect and decent treatment, in its social relations with whites.

It has been found in practice that it is easy, by judicious treatment, to create among these people a state of public opinion such that every able-bodied man among them who refuses to enter the public service, when required, is tabooed by his fellows as a mean, despicable fellow. Such means as these the Commission recommend, before resorting to coercive measures; both because they will more effectually fill the ranks, and because they will promote, and coercion will retard, the exodus from rebeldom of freedmen there held as slaves.

The Commission especially recommend, as a policy demanded alike by humanity and expediency, that to all colored soldiers of the United States there be extended, as prisoners of war, and under all other circumstances, the same protection as to white troops, and that pains be taken to make this widely and officially known.

§ VII—GENERAL RESULTS.

The problem in the solution of which the Commission have been called to aid is of a mixed character. Together with obvious and imperative considerations of humanity, it involves great questions of Christian civilization and of statesmanship. But most urgent at the present moment are its relations with the national struggle in which we are engaged, and with the issue of that struggle for good or evil.

Proposing hereafter to embody in a more maturely considered report the more complex and difficult inquiries of a general character above suggested, the Commission dismiss these for the present with a single brief remark.

The observation of the Commission, in the sections of country visited by them, together with the evidence obtained from those having most experience among freedmen, justify the conclusion that the African race, as found among us, lacks no essential aptitude for civilization. In a general way, the negro yields willingly to its restraints, and enters upon its duties, not with alacrity only, but with evident pride and increase of self-respect. His personal rights as a freeman once recognized in law and assured in practice, there is little reason to doubt that he will become a useful member of the great industrial family of nations. Once released from the disabilities of bondage, he will somewhere find, and will maintain, his own appropriate social position.

The Commission revert to the question in its relation to the existing insurrection. Its importance in that connection can hardly be over-estimated. If the slaves of the South are loyal to the Union, the North will have but itself to blame if the war is not speedily and triumphantly closed. Scarcely any other question, therefore, is more intimately connected with the future destiny, prosperous or decadent, of this nation.

But, in point of fact, it admits of no reasonable doubt that the Southern slaves, as a body, do desire release from bondage, from forced and often excessive labor, from arbitrary and often inhuman punishment. Their masters have sought to inspire them with a dread of "Yankee Abolitionists;" but while doubtless assenting, as the habit of the slave is, to these denunciations of Northern Emancipationists, all facts prove that these men, as a general rule, see through the flimsy pretense, and are willing to risk severe punishment, some times death itself, whenever they have good reason to hope that, in deserting their masters, they will find in us just and sincere friends, able and willing to put them in a condition in which they may enjoy the results of their own labor.

But we, by our policy toward these people, may encourage, or we may discourage, that hope. The point on which they are peculiarly sensitive and chiefly need assurance is, as to the absolute and irrevocable certainty of their freedom. We cannot expect this untutored race to understand the abstract proposition, that a great nation, after having solemnly declared, through its Chief Magistrate, that 3,000,000 of its inhabitants shall be forever free, cannot, without utter degradation in the eyes of the civilized world, repudiate that declaration, and resign these millions to slavery. They must have more tangible proof of the reality and unchangeable character of their emancipation. They must feel themselves treated as freemen, before they can fully realize the fact that they are, and will forever remain such.

We, by our misconduct, may give color and force to the misrepresentation of slaveholders touching our ultimate intentions toward the negro race. We may cause doubts in the minds of this enslaved people whether, in flying from ills they know, they may not encounter worse ills by the change.

Every aggression, every act of injustice committed by a Northern man against unoffending fugitives from despotism, every insult offered by the base prejudice of our race to a colored man, because of his African descent, is not only a breach of humanity, an offense against civilization, but it is also an act which gives aid and comfort to the enemy. The report of it goes abroad—penetrates into the enemy's country. So far as its influence there extends, the effect is to deter the slave from leaving his master, therefore, to secure to that master a bread-producer; and, by the same act, to deprive the Union of a colored soldier, and compel the Government, by conscription, to withdraw a laborer from a Northern farm.

The practical effect, therefore, of abuse and injury to colored people in these days is not alone to disgrace the authors of such acts, but to compel conscription, and to denude the North, already scant of working hands, of the laborers and the artisans that remain to her. Thousands of fields owned by white men may remain untilled, thousands of hearths owned by white men may be made desolate, all as the direct result of the ill-treatment of the colored race.

Such a spirit is not treasonable in the usual sense of that term; yet its results are the same as those of treason itself. It becomes, therefore, in a military point of view, of the highest importance, that all wanton acts of aggression, by soldiers or by civilians, whether against refugees or against free negroes heretofore settled in the North, should be promptly and resolutely repressed; and the penalties of the law, in every such case vigorously enforced. A prudent regard for our own safety and welfare, if no higher motive prompt, demands the taking of such precaution.

We have imposed upon ourselves an additional obligation to see justice and humanity exercised towards these people, in accepting their services as soldiers. It would be a degree of baseness of which we hope our country is incapable, to treat with contumely the defenders of the Union, the men who shall have confronted death on the battle-field, side by side with the bravest of our own race, in a struggle in which the stake is the existence in peace and in their integrity of these United States.

We are unjust to our enemies if we deny that this struggle has been a hard fought one, contested bravely, and with varying success. A people with an element of semi-barbarism in their society, giving birth to habits of violence and of lawless daring, are, in some respects, well prepared for war. Add to this, that our task is the more arduous, because, to quell the rebellion, we have had to become the invaders. Under these circumstances, can we overlook the fact, that several hundred thousand able bodied men, detached from the labor ranks of the enemy, and incorporated in the Army of the North, may essentially influence the decision of the issue?

There is an additional reason why a considerable portion of the Union armies should be made up of persons of African descent. The transformation of the Slave Society of the South into Free Society, no longer properly a question, has become a necessity of our national existence. Reflecting men have already reached the conclusion, and the mass of our people are attaining to it, day by day, that the sole condition of permanent peace on this continent is the eradication of negro slavery. But the history of the world furnishes no example of an enslaved race which won its freedom without exertion of its own. That the indiscriminate massacres of a servile insurrection have been spared us, as addition to the horrors of a civil war is due, it would seem, rather to that absence of revenge and bloodthirstiness which characterizes this race, than to the lack either of courage or of any other quality that makes the hardy combattant; for these the negro appears, so far as we have tried him in civilized warfare, to possess. And in such warfare is it fitting that the African race seek its own social salvation. The negro must fight for Emancipation, if he is to be emancipated.

If, then, emancipation be the price of national unity and of peace, and if a people, to be emancipated, must draw the sword in their own cause, then is the future welfare of the white race in our country indissolubly connected with an act of justice, on our part, toward people of another race; then is it the sole condition under which we may expect—and, if history speak truth, the sole condition under which we shall attain—domestic tranquility, that we shall give the negro an opportunity of working out, on those battle fields that are to decide our own national destiny, *his* destiny, whether as slave or freedman, at the same time.

The Commission have been instructed to report how colored freedmen "can be most usefully employed in the service of the Government for the suppression of the rebellion." The above remarks may suffice as the record of their profound conviction, that no more effectual aid can be had in the speedy suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of permanent peace, than is to be obtained by inducing the hearty co-operation of these freedmen, and by giving full scope to their energies as military laborers and soldiers during the continuance of the war.

It is here worthy of remark that in receiving any given number of colored emigrants from the Rebel States, a much larger proportion of field laborers is to be found than in the same number of white emigrants; the reason being that the women as well as the men—even girls of fifteen and upward—are usually accustomed to plantation labor, and often, from the force of habit, prefer it to any other. This is an important item in estimating the aid which may be derived from negro refugees.

Upon the whole, the Commission conclude that there is not the least risk that such refugees will flock to us more rapidly than they are needed, and than they can be advantageously employed. The only question is, whether we shall be able to induce them to join us in such numbers and as speedily as is to be desired. It is in our hands to hasten the time and increase the number. And it is doubtful whether, in the conduct of the war, there is a more important duty to perform.

How the Enrollment was made in New Diggings.

[From the Durand (Wis.) Times.]

The manner in which the enrolling officer stole a march on the Copperheads of New Diggings, in making the enrollment, is amusing, and gives evidence of considerable ingenuity on the part of that functionary.

A Baptist preacher named Clack was appointed to enroll the town. After traveling around several days without finding a single man of whom he could get any information, he concluded it wouldn't pay to go in that way any longer, and resolved upon a different plan of procedure. Procuring the last year's enrollment lists, and the poll books, he proceeded to put down every man, young or old, whose name he could find thereon. After completing his list, he went to a Copperhead Justice of the Peace, and requested to be sworn as to its correctness. The J. P. stared. "What! have you got the enrollment completed?" he enquired in surprise, evidently chagrined at the thought. "Certainly," calmly replied Mr. Clack. "Why, it can't be possible," persisted the bewildered magistrate. "You couldn't enroll it so quick, I know." "Oh yes it is," responded Mr. C., "here is the list, and I am ready to make the requisite oath." "Just let me see the list, will ye," asked the still puzzled dispenser of law. "Oh, no objection at all," replied the enrolling officer, as he handed over the document. J. P. scanned it for a few moments attentively and then placing his finger on a name, burst out: "Hell! that man hadn't oughter be on thar; he's too old!" Numerous other names were found whose possessors, from various causes, were not liable to enrolment, or who had been enrolled in the wrong class. The upshot of the matter was, alarm was soon spread over the town that everybody had been enrolled, whether exempt or not, and immediately Mr. Clack had the whole town trooping at his heels, clamoring for corrections of the list. Some half a dozen followed him all the way to Shullsburg, to have their names fixed right.

After that Mr. C. had no trouble in getting all the information he wanted. The people were as eager to communicate as they had before been sullen and reserved. The lists for Benton and New Diggings are completed, and probably none more full or correct will be found in the State.

Speech of Major General Sigel Before the Pennsylvania School Teachers.

At the late annual session of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association at Reading, Gen. Sigel was introduced and was received with hearty cheers. He spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I came here this evening to pay you my respects. I came to do honor, if I can, to the noble society of teachers—the Teachers' Association of the State of Pennsylvania. As an old teacher myself, I feel how thankful that I should be to those who take the great work of education in their hands, who are working not only for the present, but for future generations. I have only to say that it is not my business to give you a lecture or make you a speech. I have not rest enough. You know very well my business. It is that of a soldier, and I came here to the city of Reading to drill recruits and organize regiments, never expecting to attend such an elegant meeting as this. When I came to this door, I was astonished to find such a large assemblage, and I really thought I would have to beat a retreat. [Applause.] But, as I am now in this hall, I must make the best of it. Gentlemen, our public schools are, I believe, the greatest original work of the American people. [Applause.] I say *our* public schools, because I have tried, since I have come here an exile from a tyrannical country, not only to become by my papers, but in my soul and heart, an American citizen. [Cheers.] I have struggled hard to gain a knowledge of the American people and their institutions. I have for ten years lived among you. I have seen your noble and lofty qualities of character. I like to be here, and hope I will die here. [Renewed applause.] I have three children. I hope they will grow up in entire devotion to this country, and may they, if necessary, defend the institutions of this country with their lives. Therefore, you will allow me to say "our" public schools. This war has affected the public-school system in America. In many cities we find the school houses empty, and the children deserted.

But this war itself has taught us much, for war is a great teacher. The war has shown the immense means of the American people. The war has given us an idea of what a firm will can do. It has shown that this country is invincible. [Applause.] Without our public schools, our army of a million of men might not have existed. The Republic itself could not exist without the public schools. At least, it could not exist in its present form. A free people cannot exist without free schools. France, with her savans and her scholars, her polytechnic colleges and universities—France with all her learning is not free. France has killed Rome, and would kill Mexico. As it is with France, so it is with Germany. You cannot expect that your Union will be without free schools. This war, as it is now carried, is a war of freedom—[applause]—a war for the preservation of our republican institutions. It will not be ended when our soldiers have possessed of the enemy's country. It is not enough to have the territory of the enemy. It is necessary to reorganize. It is necessary to make those changes which will give a permanent foundation to liberty. It is necessary to change the mind of the people who are now opposing us as enemies. Do you believe that the children of the South, when they look to the graves of their fathers, will love this country? You must educate them in the public schools, and learn them the principles of liberty, which the grave can never claim. Teachers are the little army of humanity that must follow the army of the Union. Wherever our soldiers plant their banner, there must arise a free school. [Applause.] Without this, our work will have been in vain.

You will have seen that this war has shown the necessity of being prepared for future times. You will have seen that it is not only necessary to be strong to be valiant, to be intelligent, but that it is necessary to have such institutions as will prepare a citizen for the duties of a soldier. I mean military institutions. I believe that a true system of military instruction will become a necessity for this Republic. It is necessary not only to be free, but to be able to defend our free institutions when invaded. [Great applause.] It has been said that the introduction of military schools might create a spirit of conquest; that military schools were dangerous to a republic. I do not think so. I believe that if you at the same time implant into the hearts of the youth a chivalrous sense of honor, and a regard for the rights of others, that there will be no military encroachment or military despotism. It is necessary to make our youth aware that it is criminal to invade, in the remotest degree, the established rights of other nations. As long as they are imbued with republican principles there will be no danger of military conquest. If they be strong, let them hold out their hand to the weak. France has made war in Mexico against the weak; in Italy against the weak. Let Americans never follow that example, and let them remember that war only is justifiable to preserve the everlasting principles of liberty. [Applause.]

I thank the Teachers' Association for their kind invitation. I hope I may have another opportunity of talking with them. I hope the time will soon come when I will no longer be confined to this peaceful city, but that I will, like those in the field, help in the great work of reconstruction of our country. I hope that peace will soon return and that you will have the companionship of those gallant teachers who now wear the uniform of the American soldier. [Applause.] In the name of every teacher, in the name of every good soldier, who has now entrusted his children to the care of the public teacher, in the name of humanity, I thank all those who are engaged in this great work of public instruction. I hope they will persevere to the end; constancy opens the way to the stars, says the proverb. The life of the teacher should be devoted to the preservation of his country, and to the reorganization of the States and territory now in the hands of the public enemy, which I hope, by and by, the strong arm of the American soldier will reconquer.

Long continued applause greeted the conclusion of the speech, and General Sigel rose to retire, when Major General Stahl entered the room, and was introduced by General Sigel.

Scuttling.

"Scuttling" is not a very dignified word, and does not imply very graceful action. We do not know that it can be applied to a man. Women, or rather young ladies and children may "scuttle." A covey of partridges may scuttle when they run under shelter, when something has frightened them. Young ducks scuttle when they rush for the water in great haste. Young women scuttle when they move rather faster than a walk and try not to run, scuttling down so that they may get into some desirable place. It is evident from the extract we give below that "scuttling" may become fashionable, and to do the thing gracefully may be something of an accomplishment. The Princess of Wales, as will be seen, actually ran, after "elevating her skirts," and then "scuttled," in the words of the old song:

"She kilted her coats o' green satin,
She kilted them up to the knee."

The correspondent we refer to says:

"Latterly, the Prince and Princess have visited Aldershot and Wimbledon, at the latter of which places an 'Alexandra' prize was contested for. At the former, on the 13th, there there was a Royal and State review—the first for two years—involving the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the army, and a sham fight of due magnitude. The Princess, who is a vivacious young lady, and really pretty, was exceedingly anxious to see as much as possible, in attempting which she ran down a steep hillside, elevated her skirts like any mortal girl, and scuttled across the furze and heather to another elevation, leaving the Duke to follow, much less gracefully, and the plump Princess Mary altogether to decline the Princess' invitation to attempt to follow."

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CO., CHICAGO, August 1st, 1863. On and after THURSDAY, August 20th, the tickets of the Chicago City Railway Company will not be received upon the Madison and Randolph street lines. They can now be exchanged for the tickets of the West Division R. W. Co. at the office of the Chicago City Railway Company, on State street. The rates of fare will remain unchanged. WM. H. OVINGTON, Secretary.

DANDELION COFFEE.—We are the Agents for the Northwest for the sale of Beard's & Cummins's celebrated DANDELION COFFEE, and we are prepared to supply the wholesale trade at manufacturers' prices. B. & C. having manufactured this article for many years feel confident that it will give entire satisfaction. We guarantee it to all purchasers. LADD, WILLIAMS & YOUNG, 16 River street, Chicago.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against negotiating Gage & Waite's Note, endorsed by W. H. Waite, for $5,500, dated August 10th, 1863, payable twelve months after date, with interest, at 8 per cent., the same having been lost in the mails. S. PULSIFER & CO. Peoria, Aug. 3d, 1863.

CHOICE BARLEY MALT AND RYE MALT! manufactured in December, January, February and March.
Barley Malt, $1.30 per bu.—34 lbs.
Rye Malt, $1.00 per bushel—35 lbs.
IRWIN & MORSE, No. 5 Board of Trade Building. P. O. Box 1623.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.—The undersigned pay their particular attention to the sale of Tallow, and all Soap stocks. Any consignments sent to them will be promptly disposed of, and quick returns made, on very advantageous terms. We mail our weekly price-current gratis to all sending their address to ABRAHAM KNIGHT & SONS, 98 Water street, New York.

TO BRITISH RESIDENTS. July 21st, 1863. [illegible] Washington street, [illegible] J. EDWARD WILKINS, H. B. M. Consul at Chicago. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy strengthening health restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860.—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate persons and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New York Regiment:

NEAR ACQUIA CREEK, March 4th, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them. REV. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

[Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa.]

GENTLEMEN:—You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters for $3.50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILDS, Pastor Ger. Ref. Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1863.
* * * * * * * *
I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field. G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes:—"I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22d, 1863.

GENTLEMEN—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully, SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

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Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons and country dealers.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS
For Females,
Are used by thousands of ladies and NEVER FAIL to remove all obstructions of nature from whatever cause.
Lyon's Periodical Drops
Are the only female remedy that can be relied on in all cases.
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Are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and as such, challenge the world.
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When suppressed nature needs a regulator.
Lyon's Periodical Drops
Cure every time Suppression of the Menses, Leucorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Prolapsus and may always be taken with perfect safety, except when forbidden in the directions.
BUY ONLY
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Lyon's Periodical Drops
Are prepared only by
DR. JNO. L. LYON,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
25,000 BOTTLES OF
Lyon's Periodical Drops
Have been sold in six months, and every lady is satisfied. Try one bottle and you will be convinced of their power to cure.
Price, $1 per bottle.
For sale by every Druggist in city and country everywhere. The trade supplied by
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Wholesale Druggists,
23 Lake street, Chicago.

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DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage,
Tubs, Churns, Cradles,
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ILLINOIS CLARET,
Equal to the Best Imported.—50 cents a Bottle.
Manufactured by
GALE BROTHERS,
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SALT.
LIVERPOOL G. A.,
In bulk and Sacks.
For sale by H. McLENNAN & CO., 15 Lasalle street.

THE ATTENTION OF MANUFACTURERS OF SORGHUM SYRUP Is directed to our
Bisulphite of Soda,
A cheap article, indispensable in the manufacture of Syrup from the Sorghum and Imphee Canes. This preparation prevents the souring of the juice, has great BLEACHING PROPERTIES, and improves the color of the Syrup. It is also a superior clarifying agent, aiding in the removal of gummy matter and green taste. Packed in barrels and half barrels. We will send circulars explaining the modus operandi. Parties wishing to order will please apply at once to BENDER, HAIRA & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, 57 West Water street, near Madison street Bridge, Chicago, Ill.

DRAFT FOR HIGH TWO-HORSE CORN PLOWS.—This is an improved, patented draft preventing the pressure and injury to the horses' necks, which has been the great difficulty with all high plows made to cultivate both sides of the row at once.

It has been tested by hundreds of farmers, and they all pronounce it a perfect success, of which we have numerous certificates. All farmers must have an implement for cultivating corn that does double work, and will buy that kind that has the easiest draft for the horses. This draft is very simple in arrangement, and can be adapted to any form of plow intended for cultivating a full row, and whether on wheels or not.

To all parties making such plows, and those intending to make them, we offer the right to use this draft, they to pay one dollar for each plow.

This fee is a trifle, and if you are making, or intend to make such plows, it is your interest to secure the right in your town before some other party does. For circular, giving full particulars address H. FOSTER, Agent, Post Office Drawer 6286, Chicago.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
WHISKY & FLOUR BARREL STAVES.
Sorghum Barrels and Staves furnished to order.
Hurlbut's Patent Tight Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine and Right for Sale.
Office and Yard on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Lumber Track, south of Twelfth street.

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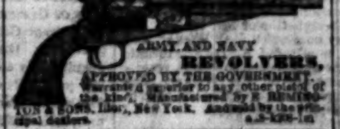

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—In the drawing of July 21st 1863, No. 14,334 drew $100,000; No. 14,065 drew $50,000; No. 8,258 drew $25,000; No. 986 drew $10,000; No. 17,986 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. 15 per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall Street, New York.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

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GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY!
HILTON'S
INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Applicable to the useful Arts. — Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be
Superior to any
Adhesive Preparation known.

A new thing. — Hilton's Insoluble Cement

Its Combination. — Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers. — BOOT & SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

Jewelers. — JEWELERS Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.
It is especially adapted to Leather,

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Extant, that is a sure thing for mending
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Is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste.
Hilton's Insoluble Cement
Is insoluble in water or oil.
Hilton's Insoluble Cement
Adheres oily substances.
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THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

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This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes, and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a RADICAL CURE.

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Should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

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GREENBACKS are GOOD,
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Stomach Bitters.
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Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and general debility.
Roback's Bitters.
They possess wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.
Roback's Bitters.
Debilitated Ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.
Roback's Bitters
A wineglassful before each meal will remove indigestion and all liver diseases.
Roback's Bitters.
They are better than all Pills, Powders and other nauseous, disagreeable compounds.
Roback's Bitters.
They can be taken without regard to diet. As an appetiser they have no equal.
Roback's Bitters.
They are prepared by an old and skillful physician, from well known vegetable remedies.
Roback's Bitters.
Wherever known they have become a standard family strengthening remedy.
Roback's Bitters.
Try one bottle, and you will always [illegible] them and recommend them to others.
Roback's Bitters.
Sold at wholesale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, BURNHAM & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., J. BOEMHELD, WRIGHT & FRENCH. At retail by BLISS & SHARPE, WRIGHT & FRENCH, MANN & BY, THE GALE BROTHERS, E. H. SARGENT, M. J. [illegible], JOS. WILLARD, W. H. DILLINGHAM, cor. Van Buren and State street, and by Druggists generally.
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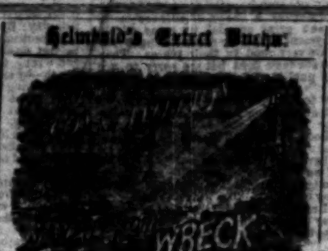

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Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,
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For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
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These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," "INSANITY and CONSUMPTION." Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums, and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

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Highly Concentrated
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Sarsaparilla,
For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudencies in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

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NOT A FEW
Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. [illegible] Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

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GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE
TO ALL EASTERN CITIES,
—VIA—
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway,
FROM CHICAGO TO
NEW YORK............$18.00.
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Second Class from $2.00 to $5.00 less than above Rates.
Trains leave Union Depot, West Side:
7:00 a. m., Day Express, 7:15 p. m. N'ht Express.
ASK FOR
TICKETS VIA "FORT WAYNE,"
For Sale at the Company's Offices,
CHICAGO.
Corner Randolph and Dearborn Streets Union Depot, West Side, and at the offices of all connecting Roads in the West.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
Reduction in Passenger Rates,
VIA
Michigan Central Railroad
TO
Buffalo...............$13.25
Sus. Bridge or Toronto....13.25
New York..............18.00
Boston................22.00
Philadelphia..........17.00
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The travelling public will remember that the "Michigan Central" stands without a rival in its equipments, track, &c., and that its connections are prompt, and time quick as that of any line.
Passengers will do well to call at our Offices in Tremont House Block, or in Great Central Depot, before purchasing tickets.
Remember that fares are and will be as low as via any other line.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l West'n Ticket Ag't.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.
GEORGIA......2870 tons....Capt. Glendell.
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CAROLINA.....2870 tons....Capt. Pearce.
The above first-class, powerful, British built, Iron Steamships, (water tight compartments) will sail from New York to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, every alternate FRIDAY, commencing on the 31st July. They are fitted up for first, second and third class passengers, with Dietary and accommodations equal to any other Line of Steamers.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW YORK—1st class $80; 2d class $60; 3d class $30—payable in U. S. Currency.
FROM QUEENSTOWN TO LIVERPOOL—[illegible] Gold, or equivalent in currency.
For Passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street, New York, or HENRY GREENEBAUM, General Passage Agency corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid first-class Passenger Steamboat
PLANET—Capt. L. Chamberlin,
Will run during the season of 1863, leaving Chicago at 7 o'clock in the evening, for Ontonagon, Superior City, and all intermediate ports, on the following days:
TUESDAY, June 30th, for Ontonagon.
SATURDAY, July 4th, " [illegible]
THURSDAY, " 16th, " Superior City.
TUESDAY, " 28th, " [illegible]
TUESDAY, Aug. 11th, " Ontonagon.
SATURDAY, " 22d, " Superior City.
FRIDAY, Sept. 4th, " Ontonagon.
TUESDAY, " 15th, " Superior City.
MONDAY, " 28th, " Ontonagon.
FRIDAY, Oct. 9th, " Superior City.
THURSDAY, " 22d, " Ontonagon.
MONDAY, Nov. 2d, " Superior City.
WEDNESDAY, " 18th, " Ontonagon.
Her dock is on River street, first above Rush street Bridge. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 & 8 River street.

1863.
Western Transportation Company
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS,
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Steamers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,
—ALSO—
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and the different Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.
For bills of lading and contracts via Canal route, apply to the following agents:
HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
AUG. COLSEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
S. G. CHASE, 112 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
N. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.
J. J. TALLMADGE, M. & P. D. C. R. R. Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Buffalo.
CONSIGNEES.
JNO. HEAM & CO., Erie, Pa.
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
HOPKINS & GRIFFITH, Toledo, Ohio.
W. F. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
A. P. DUTTON, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
W. F. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
J. W. TUTTLE,
General Western Agent, No. 1 State street, Chicago.

1863. THE 1863.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.
335 Miles Double Track.
In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and, with its connections, it will be found in all respects a FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
(with close connections from Western Cities.)
All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (66 miles,) to New York without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.
SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.
Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.
Baggage checked through and transferred free.
FREIGHTS.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri BY RAILROAD DIRECT.
The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with steamers to all Ports on the North-western Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.
Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."
For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
N. W. GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo.
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
J. H. McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.
[illegible]
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
H. R. HUDSON, Ripley, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent for the South and West.
LIVE STOCK.
Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York (via Allentown), and with fewer changes than any other.
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Proposals.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
[illegible] North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until [illegible] M., August [illegible], 1863, for supplying the Troops and [illegible] at Vicksburg, Miss., with the following articles, viz: Heads of Cabbage, Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Onions, Tomatoes, Green Apples, Pickles, Canned Peaches, Dried Fruit, Canned Tomatoes, Canned Fruits of the usual varieties, Canned Meats, Soups and Milk, Lemons, Stock Ale and Native Wine. [illegible] All articles to be of good quality, and payment upon condition of inspection [illegible] The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to accept the whole or any part. WM. M. PERRY, [illegible] St. Louis, Aug. 6th, 1863.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ORSON SMITH, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Orson Smith, deceased, [illegible] County Court of Cook County, [illegible] day of August, A. D. [illegible] ALFRED H. SMITH, Administrators. Chicago, July 1, 1863.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863.

GRAND RALLY IN THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

THE CITIZENS OF CHICAGO IN COUNCIL.

GEN. LOGAN'S GREAT SPEECH.

Last night was a night long to be remembered in the history of Chicago. The brilliant reputation of Gen. Logan as a soldier, and his excellent reputation as an honest, outspoken, loyal man, under circumstances when it might be considered meritorious to be disloyal, caused the citizens of Chicago to gather by thousands to listen to his burning words and telling sentences. We have seldom seen a larger and more enthusiastic audience. The entire space between the Court House and Randolph street was closely packed with human beings. It is estimated that at least 12,000 were present.

At eight o'clock Ex-Alderman J. Q. Hoyt called the meeting to order, and nominated Brig. Gen. John McArthur as President. Gen. McArthur accepted the honor and position in a few well chosen remarks, which were well received, and introduced Gen. John A. Logan who spoke as follows:

MAJ. GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH.

I have at no time in my life had the pleasure of addressing an audience of the citizens of Chicago. By the invitation of a number of your citizens, I came among you for the purpose of discussing not party politics, nor discussing questions for the advancement of any particular organization, but for the purpose of imparting to you my views in relation to the troubles with which the country is at this time affected. When we lived in days of peace and quietude, we might then assemble together and discuss political questions, or questions calculated to excite the minds of the people; we might then discuss issues in such a manner as would be best calculated to draw crowds unto us—in such a manner as would be calculated to draw the might of man's views from some of the meaner issues in party organization, but in times like this, when our country is in the midst of war, when it is passing through one of the severest trials this or any other country has ever passed through, it is probably right that when people assemble together they should discourse as to the well being of the People in such a manner as is not calculated to create excitement or disturbance but to bring about and reconcile all such diversities of opinion so that we may all be unanimous in the support of our Government and in the interests of this country. We live under a Government and a Constitution, whose laws, if obeyed and lived up to, would secure us peace and prosperity at all times in this most beautiful land. If our laws were and had been faithfully acted up to; if our Constitution had been revered and properly respected by all the citizens of all the United States, we would have had one of the most peaceful Governments and happy people on the face of the earth. It is not so, however, and in different portions of our country at this time the Constitution is not regarded, and the laws are not revered, because of their not having obeyed the law—because of their having trampled the Constitution under foot—because of their having repudiated all the rights this Government had to extend its laws and institutions over them, they have caused us more trouble than any people have ever done before. They have plunged this country into a bloody war, by which many of our best men now sleep that sleep that knows no waking.

It is a duty that we owe, and that all the people owe, no matter what form of government we have—no matter whether Republican or not, if it is a government that has been established by them, for them, and for their protection; it is a duty they owe their government to respect its laws and obey its charter or constitution. They owe the Government their allegiance—they owe it the first great debt for freedom and its interests—for the welfare of the people, household ties, domestic affection are all bound up in it.

It is alike the duty of the American [illegible], and of the United States Government to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and peace and order reigning in our country. It is our duty to bow in honorable obedience to the will of the people, honorably subjecting ourselves to the laws and the Constitution, and supporting the officers in the execution of those laws, in order that we may have peace and order in society.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected President, he was the choice of a majority of the people of the United States. He was elected according to all the forms of law and the Constitution. Being so elected by the people, it was the duty of each and every citizen of the United States to bow in humble submission to the will of the majority of the people. It was the duty of each and every one to give aid to the Government—to give hope to future generations, and to assist in promoting the prosperity of this then happy country. Now the election of a Chief Magistrate of this country was made in accordance with law. This, however, though done according to law, was objected to by a portion of the people of the United States, who still claimed to be Constitution-loving people, law-abiding people; who claimed that they took Washington and Jefferson and other great men as their guides; who claim that they are the only true expounders of the law and the Constitution—that they were the only people that abided by and executed the law of the country, and that the people of other States were those who had always violated the laws and trampled under foot the Constitution.

The people who claimed that they were law-loving and law-abiding citizens, took upon themselves when President Lincoln was elected, that they would no longer obey the laws of the U. S.—that they would not be governed by his provisions—that they would set up for themselves a better government, as they thought, than that under which they had formerly lived. No cause was given for this conduct, save that a President of the U. S. had been elected without accordance with their views, and with different sentiments. Numerous Presidents had been elected prior to him, and numbers of them have not represented the views of a great portion of the people, and yet there was no cause for rebellion against the Government. This, however was the cause—other matters may have been partially the cause, but the truth was they had designs against the Government,—and had organized a conspiracy against it, and by having bold and daring leaders they brought things to their present position.

When these people assembled, there was then a duty to be performed by the President, and by the people of the United States, acting under the law, and according to the rules of society. In the execution of the laws, it is the President's duty to suppress the rebellion, and it is the duty of the people to stand by him, and see the laws faithfully executed. It is the duty of the President to call out the militia for the purpose of suppressing insurrection. It was made his duty to call out a sufficient number of men in arms for this purpose, so that peace and order shall be restored. The President did so, and I maintain that in that act he not only violated no law, but that he only exercised a duty incumbent upon him. That he was only carrying out the provisions of the Constitution in relation to protecting the peace and prosperity of the United States, and in relation to suppressing rebellion against the laws of the land. (Cheers.)

When the President called for these men for the purpose of putting down the rebellion it was the duty of each and every citizen of the United States to obey. It makes no difference whether he was a Democrat or an Abolitionist. It is his duty as a good, true, loyal man, as a citizen, to assist the President in the execution of the law, whether it be required by armed force or by any other force necessary for that purpose. (Cheers.)

I suppose that no man will contend that in the performance of that duty the President violated the law, the Constitution or the rights of any individual, of any city, county, State, or hamlet. We find that in calling out this army he suppresses the rebellion; it was not to suppress a right that might exist in some of the precincts of this State, city, town or hamlet of our country, but it was for the purpose of forcing men to obey the laws of the land, who had demanded the right of state Government, such as South Carolina and others. It is to obey the laws of the Union and set up the right of an independent form of government.

They had received all the manifold benefits, and yet they declared that no longer would they remain under the government of the United States. Why? Was it because they had been denied any of the rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution? Had the Government deprived them of any of the rights guaranteed to them under that Constitution? Had the Government denied the State of South Carolina the right to export her produce? Had she interfered with any of her rights in reference to her commerce, or anything else, or even in reference to her domestic institutions?

The Government, as a Government, had done them no wrong, but had extended the same protection to them as to every other part of the United States.

It makes no difference what individuals may have done; that is not the fault of the government; it may have been that private rights may have been infringed upon by individuals, but the government, as a government, has never had a share in those things. Each one of the States have the same privilege at the ballot box, that every other State has, in the election of a President or a member of Congress. They have exactly the same rights, and the same duty was incumbent upon them to obey these laws, and see them faithfully executed, and to see that the Government was not interfered with either by foreign foes or domestic traitors. (Cheers.)

But the great State of Florida (*laughter*) immense, so far as its acres of ground are concerned, and her numerous population, (*laughter*) a State that has cost the Government of this country millions of money, and a bloody war with the Indians—she must retire with all the honor of an independent power, and say farewell to her mother country. So with other States, because they supposed there was not room for three or four Presidents at the same time, nor three or four Houses of Congress, nor was there room for all those aristocrats. They could wait; they were like the boy that went home to get some bread, and it wasn't cooked. He told his mother he couldn't wait—he must have it then. (Laughter.) So it was with them. They couldn't wait no longer.

My fellow countrymen, the truth is that treason, the foulest treason has been smoking in South Carolina for thirty years past. There has been a conspiracy in that State, led on by John C. Calhoun, for the purpose of destroying this Government and setting up a little Southern government, for the purposes of these aristocrats of the South. (That's so.)

But while we find that this is the case, and that these men declared their independence in violation of the Constitution, and that they desire a Constitution separate from the United States, and would have a separate Government, a separate President and code of laws. All these things were in violation of the Constitution upon which this Government was formed; in violation of the compact which was entered into in the formation of this Government. It was in violation of everything which our patriotic sires gave us.

Why should we permit these wrongs in violation of law? They have plunged the Government into a bloody war, the result of which has been to [illegible] which belongs to the Government. It is as much our land as theirs. I suppose then it would not be [illegible] for the President of the United States, and for those men who love the Government and the Constitution to volunteer under the call of the President for the purpose of letting these men know that there was a Government of the United States yet, and had the power to suppress rebellion, and to [illegible]. (Cheers.)

[illegible]

If a man comes home from the army and has the impudence to address a crowd of citizens he is looked upon as a great scandal by some of his fellow-countrymen. They are quite willing to say that officers are very good in their places. They are willing to see them fight, but are sorry to see them making public speeches—*and I expect they are.*

Now I want to give you a specimen. It is a well known fact that wherever I have gone I have only addressed the people at their own solicitation. The reason I come here at all was to try to obtain some rest and nothing more. For the first time for two years I have been home, except about eight days when I was sick, and stayed with my family. I thought I might at least tell my friends what I thought of my country.

I thought I might at last tell the people what I thought of my country, and that I would not be accused of anything wrong if I did nothing more than that. I said that I was not in any department of politics; that I belong to no party in this war; that I have always been a Democrat, but I was with each and every man, let him belong to what party he would, so long as he supported this Government, and against every man who did not support it, let him be who he would.

I have said I would sit with no man who was not loyal. I want to read from a paper of which probably none of you heard before.

It claims to be a Democratic paper. The claim is as false as hell! I believe it is called the Chicago *Times*, edited once by a gentleman, but great has been its fall since that time. I want to read to you what it says. Now, fellow citizens, this is a paragraph taken I suppose from some paper purporting to be a report of some conversation I had at dinner a few weeks ago.

There is not a living man on the earth that ever heard me say I was in favor of the Northwestern Confederation, or any other confederation, or that I was in favor of dividing this Union by any means. And I want this man Storey—he never spoke to me, if he did, I do not know it—he never spoke to me, if he did, I am sorry for it—I want him to tell me who it is that told him this. If he does not, he is a coward, a sneak, a poltroon, and a traitor to his country.

What he says further as to what Gen. Logan said at Carbondale, is false. He (Gen. Logan) said further at Carbondale:

"If I was President I would have no mobs. The first man that raised his hand to resist the law, would hang to the first tree or lamp post. I don't blame the President for being more lenient; I only say what I would do."

So help me God, if I was President, I would hang every man that led him up to resist the laws, while this Government was in these straits. If this gentleman caused anything to be published in opposition to the law, I would serve him the same way. (*Prolonged cheers.*)

Now, I wish to read the last paragraph from this Storey.

"The reader will understand this frantic violence of a new convert when we tell him that this same John A. Logan, at the beginning of the war, openly encouraged recruiting in Southern Illinois for the rebel army; that two or three of his own relatives entered the rebel service on his advice; that he grossly insulted Stephen A. Douglas in the streets of Springfield for the stand that patriot had taken concerning the war, and that he openly instigated the people of Southern Illinois to resist the passage South of Federal troops over their soil."

Well, that is a pretty tolerable clear indictment. (Make him take it back.) Now, as for any regard for the Southern army, that thing is so infamous and damnable that I don't care for noticing anything about it. I know no man believes it. He knows it to be a lie. He knows he is a slanderer, a defamer and a liar, and the truth is not in him when he asserts it. He says that I induced some of my relations to join the Southern army. I have had the exquisite pleasure of taking three or four of the gentlemen prisoners.

Mr. Vallandigham, in the letter he wrote a few days ago from Canada, says he has been satisfied all the time that the people of the South could not be whipped, that is, could not be conquered, and that the Government could not be restored in that way. These are the men who halloo for Jeff. Davis, Vallandigham and John Morgan at the same time, the three great champions that belong to the Society whose name is, I believe, The Golden Circle. And these men of the South have asserted the same thing. They have asserted that they cannot be conquered. If this be so then gentlemen need not be troubled about Proclamations or anything else. If their doctrine is correct, I do not see what on the earth the reason is that they are so much afraid their rights will be interfered with.

But, Fellow Citizens, there is something else I want to talk about, in reference to the unconstitutionality of the Proclamation. I heard of a meeting at Springfield, and they called it a Democratic meeting. I have always been a Democrat, but I do not think some of those resolutions have the true metal about them. I find a resolution there which they call Resolution No. 22. I only speak of this because I contend, and I do assert most positively, that the men who proposed and passed those resolutions were not Democrats.

Now, let us see whether it is or not. This resolution, I believe, was passed on the 17th of June. According to this resolution, and to the doctrine adopted by Mr. Singleton, and these men who followed, we must have stopped the war at this time. If we had stopped then on the 17th of June, what kind of condition would we have been in? If they had ceased on that day, I suppose Gen. Lee would have traveled just where he pleased; and that I reckon would have been a constitutional act. But on the 4th of July Gen. Meade drove Gen. Lee out of Pennsylvania, and that, I suppose, was and unconstitutional act.

All of his acts, of course, tend to anarchy and misrule, because he drove Gen. Lee out of Pennsylvania. It we had stopped there, we should not have taken Vicksburg.

Well, Gen. McArthur, [addressing him] you and I do not believe we violated the Constitution, when we marched down the streets of Vicksburg and played Yankee Doodle and had the "Stars and Stripes" waving over us. (Great cheers.)

If we had stopped then Port Hudson would not have been taken; if we had stopped then Gen. Prentiss would not have whipped Gen Price down at Helena. If we had stopped then the Mississippi would have been blockaded by their cannon and bristling batteries.

But then, according to these Resolutions, we must stop at that time, and all our acts since are unconstitutional. Then, according to this doctrine, the opening of the Mississippi River is a violation of the Constitution, and of the law; an act for which we are all responsible; an act for the violation of which you, and I, and each and every one of us ought to be tried for treason! (Cheers.)

Now, this is the condition in which these men have placed us. It is not the Democracy I have known. It is not the good old sort. I want to read the resolution a little further: "We are in favor of peace upon the basis of the restoration of the Union."

The "Union as it was." They are in favor of a National Convention. Would they have a Convention at which delegates should assemble from North Carolina, Texas and Florida, and all those places that are now in rebellion? If so, I want the gentleman who introduced the resolution, and the men that passed it, to tell me how long it would take to get South Carolina to send delegates to any Convention. How would you notify them of it? How would you induce them to send their representatives? Would a member of Congress, elected in one of those States, attend any such convention? No such thing. They know it well. That phrase was introduced for the purpose of misguiding and misleading the people.

Now, my fellow-citizens, I want to read the latter clause of it, and show you what a strange piece of composition it is. You know you find a great many people who say that they "Prefer the Constitution as it is, and the Union as was."

They ask for a Convention which shall decide upon the terms of peace, and settle upon the Constitution, with such amendments as justice demands. Thus, gentlemen, at one minute they want the Constitution itself, and yet in the next breath they say they are in favor of making such amendments as shall secure such rights as these people are entitled to. Yet these men proclaim that they are for the Union and the Constitution, for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.

I think the men who are in favor of this war are for the Constitution as it is. I don't care what party they are of. I do not think I have found a man who has supported this war, who is not a lover of the Constitution as it is. Under this Constitution, then, of supporting the war, I suppose we get the Constitution as it is, do not we? These gentlemen say they are for the Constitution as it is, *and yet they pass a resolution which says they are for it as it is not.*

And yet they are for the Constitution as it was. Well, I am for it as it was. So are you—so is every man who is a loyal man. I am for having South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and every other State brought back into the Union. I am for it *that way*. These gentlemen want the Union restored *just as it was*. If they are in favor of restoring this government for the purpose of enabling Jeff Davis and Toombs, and all those crowd of traitors to sit in Congress, I am not for it "as it was." I am for restoring every foot of territory that belonged to the Union, and bringing it back to the Union. Then I am for them having such rights as may enable them to reconstruct State governments and pass such laws as may be for their best interests. I am for that, but I am not for allowing Jeff. Davis or any of his fellow rebels *to hold any office in this Government whatever.* (*Immense applause.* "*Hang him*" "*Hang Storey.*")

If these gentlemen who passed this resolution will only explain what they mean we can understand them. For my part I am opposed to resting—that while I am willing that every one should know my own views in reference to it—they should be disloyal. One portion is for assisting in the be equally as willing to let every one know their own opinions; if they are honest. Democrats, Republicans, Abolitionists and everybody else ought to be for restoring this Government, every inch of it, as it was before these traitors despoiled it; in favor of using the last dollar this Government can use in any way whatever; to fill "the last ditch" with the blood of our men, and make bridges of human carcasses in order to restore that Government as it was. A man that is not for that is not as good a Union man as I am, or as he ought to be, in my judgment.

There is a way by which you can restore the Union. It is for every man in the loyal States to be a loyal man; for every man to act according to his profession; for each man to love the Government, aid it, fight for it; for each and every one to exert their influence in its behalf; for each and every one to assist in every possible manner the Government, and those that are administering the Government, furnishing the means and men and moving them; and in fighting the battles of our country; in that way we can restore the Government.

We can restore this Government by being loyal to law in our own and in the neighboring States. When a measure is passed for the purpose of raising troops, let no man raise his hand against it. Let each officer be faithful to his trust, faithful in the execution of the laws of his country, and let each and every citizen be faithful in assisting that officer. By these means you will raise an army, and with that army you will push out this rebellion.

Without this, you never can do it. As long as you have party lines drawn in the North, one portion will be loyal and the other portion will progress of the war, another portion is in opposition to it. So long as any party pursues such a course it only furnishes material for Southern treasuries. They ascertained that you were divided in reference to the prosecution of the war—that some were for, and some against it—that some were for pressing onward to peace through victories, and some to peace without victories,—that some rejoice when we have a victory, and that some are secretly scowling—and that we have a rankling in the community about this battle and that battle, about this General and that General; why, all of this tends to demoralize the army, and it always tends to demoralize the people.

Why is it that the time is come now when officers and soldiers in the army are traduced and vilified from one end of the country to the other? When was there ever a time in this country, when the country was in war, that a man engaged in the army was traduced or slandered by a certain portion of the community? Why is it? These soldiers will not see this Government destroyed, but these men are throwing every obstacle in the way of the efficiency of the army and navy. Every victory won by our armies is "a small affair." It is placed upon an improper basis; somebody has "been doing wrong;" "the victory is not sufficient"—it is "not what we desired." But every defeat we have to put in large letters and magnified. Every body must be notified that the Federal troops have been "licked," not only whipped but badly whipped—thousands of persons taken prisoners—thousands of arms taken; thousands of men lost, and then the people are called upon to stop this "effusion of blood," this "great carnage." The people are called upon to depose the Government, to distrust the army, and to distrust every man in it, and endeavors are made to cause them to get alarmed at this "great effusion of blood" to such an extent that they will seek peace upon any terms, and by that means establish a Southern Confederacy and divide these States.

You will recollect a short time ago, while our army was attempting to take Vicksburg, these croakers and these papers were all the time throwing doubt upon this thing, saying the stronghold can never be taken. All these things were said and all these means were employed in order to discourage the people. Why is it that the people must be discouraged? If a man is a true man to his Government, he never will in its darkest hour do anything to discourage that government. It is the dark hour of this country now. It is the period of the gravest trials. Stand by your country now. Now is the time to do it, or that sooner or later her victories will be won. Have confidence in your army, instead of [illegible]

[illegible] Why, my fellow citizens, how is it that we are [illegible] in New York? Can you tell me why [illegible] it and why it was done? It was brought about this way: By men discouraging the people, and by representing to them that the rebellion could not be put down, that the war was unconstitutional and wrong, that we were invading the rights of the South—by telling them everything to discourage and nothing to encourage; did they make a portion of the people believe that everything was wrong, that the war was wrong and everything was wrong, that they were justified by morality and by the laws of the country. It has been by false preachers and false teachers of the people, who talked not for the purpose of suppressing this rebellion.

Now I want you to tell me what good fruits have ever come from such teachings as these? What good fruits will result to the people of Chicago, providing the teaching in this part of the country from some of the press and some of the same stump orators were to prevail in this county. If you were to believe that the army is what is represented by these persons, and that you would be authorized by the constitution to resist them, would you therefore be justified in organizing a mob to rule the country; while blood would flow in your streets? You would find the officers of the law and perhaps a portion of the army sent to suppress the riot. Arms would be used, and possibly a peaceable citizen would be shot down by this army, when if he had reflected upon his duty to his country, he would have been safe. This was the case in New York.

And what is the origin of this resolution? It was to prevent the soldiers being organized to put down this rebellion. If these teachings have caused such resolutions, I ask if they are not the teachings of disloyal men? Men who are doing an injustice to their country, wherever they are—to any country, whoever they are? (Cheers.)

Now, I want to know if any Union speech uttered in New York caused that riot? Would any such speech have incited insurrection in that mob but just such speeches as have been made in this city and in papers of the same stamp—the papers that will publish statements made by rebel instead of Union soldiers, papers that will publish the fall of Vicksburg written by a rebel inside.

As for my part, I will advocate the interests of my country, and will leave no means unturned to effect her restoration. And then, after the war is over, we will settle our political quarrels. And if you will do that, and assist in encouraging the cause of the country, we will have less politics, more war, and the Union the sooner. (Thunders of applause.)

This Government must be maintained at all hazards, whether it be by war or in any other manner, it must be maintained. (Cheers.) Some may say that it is unconstitutional to call out this army and prosecute this war. These same men, if they are old enough, some of them, at least, recollect that there was once in this country a man by the name of Jackson. (Applause.) If they do, they remember that in 1832 J. C. Calhoun led a party in South Carolina that nullified the laws of the United States, and they were about to set up for themselves an independent Government.

Jackson was President at that time. On the 10th of December, 1832, he issued a proclamation to that people, and in his conversations he declared that "by the eternal God I will hang every traitor in this land unless they desist from opposition to the laws and the Constitution." (Applause.) This was the doctrine of Gen. Jackson, the doctrine of a *democratic President*, man of nerve, a man who would sustain the constitution of his country. But that was constitutional for Jackson to do. It was constitutional for him to proclaim to these men that he would suppress the rebellion, and that if they rebelled, he would compel them to obey the constitution and the laws of the United States. If they did not, he would with force of arms suppress it, and desolate the land, or punish each and every one of them by fitting up a gallows for them. And he was endorsed as a man who was only carrying out the Constitution of the country when he made this declaration. (Cheers.) What was constitutional in one man was unconstitutional in another—what was Democratic in one man is the greatest piece of treachery ever perpetrated on earth, in another. What is right for one man to do is a violation of the good order and the peace of society, an insult to the people and to Heaven, according to the language of some men.

Now, my countrymen, I want to answer some of the objections made to this war and to its prosecution, and I want to do it in this way: Do you ever hear of any unconstitutionality on the part of Jeff Davis? On the part of Gen. Lee? (Cries of "No.") On the part of Beauregard at Charleston? (Cries of "in the *Times*;") or of any of these men in the armies of the so-called Confederate States or rebellious States? I suppose you do not.

But these same men who are opposed to this war call out about the unconstitutionality of these proceedings; that we are invading their soil, despoiling their farms, and that it is a violation of the Constitution to do so. But I suppose the converse of the proposition will make it constitutional. That is, we are trying to enforce the Constitution and the laws and bring these States back to the Union. In trying to do that we use every means in our power.

If this war in its prosecution is unconstitutional, then the rebellion against the Government is constitutional. But we are attempting to maintain the Constitution in putting down this rebellion, or else we must maintain that Jeff. Davis and his men are doing so in trying to destroy the Government. The Government is right in prosecuting the war, and in using its force and its means in suppressing not only the rebellion, but every rebel in the land. (Applause.)

Or else we must agree that the people who are sustaining this war are acting wrong, and if so then they are terribly in the right. There are but two sides to this question; Every man is either a Jeff. Davis man or a Union man. (Cheers.) A man is either for the Constitution or against the Constitution; for maintaining the laws or for mob law, riot and rebellion.

A man is either for the Constitution of the United States or for the Constitution of Jeff. Davis'. (Tremendous applause and cries of "that's it.")

I care not what he calls himself, what names he calls his party or anything else, he cannot be a loyal man, and at the same time interfere with the progress of the Government in the suppression of this rebellion. (Cheers.)

We find men in this country, and I am sorry to know it, who cry peace when there is no peace. Not only do we find men who use every argument that men can use who have such intellects as they exhibit; we find men that disapprove the war in every possible manner; first, they traduce the powers that be; second, they attempt at least to convince the minds of the people that each and every act passed by Congress, and every order issued by the Secretary of War is a violation of the Constitution; that soldiers ought not to be kept in the army, and in fact they held out inducements to soldiers to leave the army and return home.

The President in his Proclamation gave the rebels thirty days to come back into the Union, under penalty of the liberation of their slaves. It was at their own option. If they refused to return, it was their action and choice and not that of the President that liberated the slaves. Our Democratic friends at the North that are so sore on the subject, ought to have gone down and induced their Southern friends to submit and save slavery.

The speaker said the Proclamation did not free many slaves after all, for most of them had freed themselves before by running away. But I can tell them how they can get their slaves back:—let them lay down their arms and come into the United States Courts, and let the rebels prove their loyalty.

If the Courts declare the Proclamation of the President is unconstitutional, I say I will abide by the decision of the Court. If they say it was constitutional, and to have force and effect, then I suppose these men will not set up their judgments in opposition.

I have had a great many relatives South. Some of them have joined the army. I have helped to capture five of my own cousins. They were not treated with any favor by me, but sent to Camp Douglas, the same as anybody else.

He says I have grossly insulted Senator Douglas, in Springfield, for taking the stand he did in favor of this war. My God! Is he not a pretty man to call another man a traitor and insult a man for taking a part in this war? Douglas and myself were friends at his last days. I attended him on his last journey to Chicago; and this animal, this wretch, this vile crawling creature says I insulted him in the street for taking a stand in favor of his country.

This creature is a man most illy fit for heaven, and the devil would scorn his presence if he should appear there to-night. When God Almighty created this universe and all things therein, then he undertook to create something as far from it as possible. He created animals, ticks and slimy things, and when he looked at what he had made, He said this is not small enough, and then he created this loathsome, crawling, creeping, slimy wretch, called Storey. His history you all know; it is useless to repeat it.

The speaker here read a paragraph from a letter, dated Dec. 31, 1860, addressed by himself to Judge Haynie, of Cairo, showing his loyal standing at that time, when Storey was yet conceiving treason in his heart (*cries of he has no heart*). But it is by such men as these the people are misled. The only capacity they have is, not for building up, but for defamation. He is fit to run with Vallandigham, and present his claims for Governor.

Here is Gen. McArthur. He received a notice from him this morning. He calls him an Abolitionist. He calls me one. I have no defence to make. I do not believe Gen. McArthur is an Abolitionist; nor do I believe that this man, Storey, knows what an Abolitionist is, unless by that he means those who have given their share to abolish more traitors to this country than he has made against it. If this be to be an Abolitionist, we accept the term.

When these Southern men came up they believed they "could whip five Yankees." They have discovered the mistake. They have found that it makes no difference on what soil a man was born if he loves his country.

They have learned a new lesson of the endurance and strength of the Northern troops who can withstand privations better than any other troops on earth.

The speaker cited the exploits of Gen. Grant's army that had fought fifteen battles successfully, had marched down through victories and met Gen. Banks' forces. There is a reason for these successes. Ulysses S. Grant leads them. A quiet self-poised, excellent officer, loved by his soldiers, and surrounded by an army that believes in its leader and will withstand all the force the rebels are able to bring against it.

But, I tell Mr Storey [*no Storey—Tory! Tory!*] to-night that if every man in this country is called and Abolitionist that is willing to fight for and sustain his Government, let him be called so. And I tell Mr. Story [tory! tory!] that if belonging to the United States and being true and valiant soldiers, meeting the steel of Southern revolutionists marching to the tune of the music of this Union, loving the flag of our country, and standing by it in these terrible struggles,—if that makes us abolitionists, let all of us be abolitionists. (Cheers.)

If it makes a man an abolitionist to love his country, then I love my country, am willing to live for it and willing to die for it. If it makes a man an abolitionist to love and revere that flag, then I say, be it so. If it makes an abolitionist to love to hear the Star Spangled Banner sung, and be proud to hear that such words were ever penned, or could ever be sung upon the battle field by our soldiers, then I am proud to be an Abolitionist, and I wish to high heaven that we had a million more of their soldiers to night, under our Generals, and then, our rebellion would be at an end, and peace would again fold her gentle wings over a united Republic, and the old Union, the old friendship and the old love again make happy the land where now the rebel flag flaunts dismally in the sultry Southern air.

NAVAL.—Acting Ensigns R. Alson, J. McDeDonald, C. Erricson, and C. A. Schelky, from Brooklyn Navy Yard, were at the Adams House on Sunday, and left via I. C. R. R., to report for duty to D. D. Porter, Rear Admiral at Cairo—probably for service on the iron-clads.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.—As everybody went to hear Gen. Logan last evening, the meeting of the Mercantile Association was postponed till this evening. Capt. White will be present and have a talk with the ex-members of the Battery. Let there be a full attendance.

NEW EDITION.—Barnett, 189 Lake street, has just published a new edition of his Biographical Sketches of Illinois officers, among others containing full and accurate biographies of Major Gen. John A. Logan, and Brig. Gen. John McArthur. The book will be widely read at the present time.

GIRL LOST.—Little Nellie McHay, aged four years, with blue eyes and brown hair, dressed in pink with white apron, strayed from home on Sunday. Her parents will be most happy to hear from her, at 164 West Fulton street.

MERCANTILE BATTERY.—Capt. White, Lieut. Throop and several members of this Battery, now here on furlough, will be present at the "C. M. B." Association, to be held this (Tuesday) evening at the Mercantile Rooms, corner Lake and State streets.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Increase of Pay for the Official Paper.

THE ANTI-CONSCRIPTION ORDINANCE.

Its Passage with Trifling Amendments.

Election of a Blatant Copperhead as School Inspector.

The Common Council met last evening, in regular session, Mayor Sherman presiding.

Present—Aldermen Schall, Shimp, Roberts, Barrett, Edwards, Kann, Walsh, McDonald, Abbott, Comisky, Clark, Brown, Himrod, Holden, Von Hollen, Bond, Gastfield, Armstrong, Alleckner, Ruh, Shufeldt, Woodman.

ADJOURNMENT.

Ald. Himrod said, that in consideration of the fact that Gen. Logan was to address the citizens of Chicago, he would move the Council adjourn till Tuesday evening.

Ald. Comisky moved to lay the motion on the table. The Chair decided that the motion to adjourn should take precedence over all others.

Ald. Comisky hereupon arose and denounced the motion in strong terms. He thought it an outrage that an attempt should be made to adjourn the Council simply to hear "Mr. Logan" make a Republican speech, to help bolster up a Republican administration, when he ought to be in the field earning his pay.

Ald. Holden replied that he was unwilling to hear Gen. Logan spoken of in such terms; he thought it due to that faithful and patriotic officer that the Council should adjourn over until Tuesday evening.

The motion to adjourn was lost by the following vote:

AYES.—Shimp, Gallup, Edwards, Brown, Talcott, Himrod, Holden, Von Hollen, Bond, Gastfield—10.

NOES.—Schall, Roberts, Barrett, Kann, Walsh, McDonald, Abbott, Comisky, Clark, Casselman, Armstrong, Alleckner, Ruh, Conlan, Sullivan, Shufeldt, Woodman—17.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

A petition was received from the United States Telegraph Company, asking permission to erect poles in running their wires through the city.

Isaac Taylor set forth that he is building an elevator on the west side of the South Branch of Chicago river, opposite the Rock Island depot, and asking for the right of way through several streets, to lay a railroad track from the elevator to the Chicago and Alton Railroad depot.

A communication from several citizens interested in the lumber and grain business of the city was read, remonstrating against an ordinance dated June 15th, providing that the switching and handling of cars in the city should be done by horse power instead of steam. Laid on the table.

Another remonstrance of a similar character, signed by several of the railroad companies leading into the city, was also read and laid on the table.

A remonstrance from several citizens, objecting to the North Chicago City Railway Company extending their line south of the river. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

A report from the City Comptroller was read, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Shimp here moved that the rules be suspended, and that the Council proceed to take up the conscription ordinance. Ald. Comisky objected, and the rules were not suspended.

A communication was received from the City Attorney, relative to the claim against the city by Michael McCaffry, for $48 00. Referred to Mayor and Comptroller, with power to act.

INCREASE FOR CITY PRINTING.

The Committee on Printing reported in favor of granting an increase of pay to Messrs Storey and Worden, for doing the city printing. Laid over.

FISH ORDINANCE.

The Committee on Licenses reported an ordinance in relation to the Inspector of fish. The ordinance prohibits any person or persons from acting as such Inspector, except such person or persons as are duly appointed by the proper authorities. The ordinance was adopted and ordered published.

STREETS AND ALLEYS.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys in the South Division reported an ordinance for grading and planking alleys in block seven, in Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago. Reported, accepted and ordinance passed.

The same Committee reported in favor of paving Clark street from Polk to Taylor streets. Laid over.

The same Committee also reported an ordinance for the construction of private drains on Peck Court, Harmon Court, and several other streets. Report accepted and ordinance passed.

The same committee also reported in favor of constructing a sidewalk on Archer road. Also the repavement of Randolph street from State street to the bridge. The reports were accepted and the ordinances passed.

The committee on streets and alleys for the North division reported in favor of constructing a sidewalk on the south side of Erie street, also for widening Division street from Clark street to the lake; also for building a sidewalk on the east side of Wells street, from North Avenue to North Clark street. Report accepted and ordinances passed.

The committee on streets and alleys for the West Division reported in favor of widening alleys in block 11; also for the construction of a side-walk on West Hoyne street, from West Washington to Park avenue; also a side walk on Carroll street, from Elizabeth to Ann streets; also on Jefferson street, from Meagher to 22d street; also for a sidewalk on Noble street, from Milwaukee avenue to Division street. Reports accepted and ordinance passed.

GAS LIGHTS.

The Committee on gas-light presented a report and an ordinance in favor of erecting lamp posts on Rudd street, from Canal street to Jefferson. Report accepted and ordinance passed. Also, for the erection of lamp posts on 12th street, from Clinton to Jefferson streets. Passed. Also, for erection of lamp posts on Fulton from Sangamon to Morgan streets. Accepted and passed. Also, for erection of lamp posts on Fulton, from Roby to Lincoln streets. Accepted and passed. Also on West Monroe, from Canal to Halsted. Accepted and passed. Also on Grove, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth streets. Accepted and passed. Also on De Puyster street, 450 feet west of Desplaines. Passed. Also on Eighteenth, between Twelfth and Grove streets. Passed. Also on Desplaines, from Harrison to 250 feet north of Adams street. Passed. Also on Van Buren, between Halsted and Desplaines. Passed. Also on Hubbard, between Wood and Lincoln streets. Passed. Also on Sangamon, between Carroll and Fulton streets. Passed. Also on Carpenter, between Kinzie and Carroll. Passed. On Old street, from the river to Canal street. Passed. On Jackson, between Halsted and Desplaines. Passed. On Carroll, between Halsted and Desplaines. Passed. On Twelfth, between Blue Island avenue and Rucker street. Passed. On Halsted, between Fulton street and Milwaukee avenue. Passed. On Carroll, between Halsted and Carpenter streets. Passed.

THE CONSCRIPTION ORDINANCE.

Ald. Comisky moved to take up the ordinance in relation to the assessment of a fund to relieve drafted conscripts.

Amendments were offered by Aldermen Holden, Roberts, and Brown. The following is the amendment offered by Alderman Roberts, which was adopted: That Section six be amended by striking out in ninth and tenth lines of said section the words "organization of said volunteer companies," and section two be so amended as to insert after the word "sum," in the sixth line of said section, the words "not exceeding three hundred dollars." The question then recurred upon Alderman Holden's substitute, which was lost. Yeas 11, nays 19.

Alderman Brown spoke in favor of raising more money for the encouragement of enlistments, and for the better provision for soldiers' families.

ALDERMAN COMISKEY.

Alderman Comisky delivered himself of another characteristic speech, during which he dealt forcible-feeble blows against the present Administration, which he said had perverted the original purpose of the war, and was now only conducting it for the purpose of securing the perpetuation of the Abolition party. The Alderman was especially severe on New England, with its numerous Abolition ministers, etc.; he thought the Administration was responsible for the late riots in New York; he did not like Gen. Logan, and he thought the TRIBUNE a most outrageous Abolition sheet. After fuming and spluttering in this style for some time, he sat down, and no person present saw fit to offer a single word in reply to his ridiculous balderdash.

An amendment to the ordinance was offered by Alderman Shimp, which was, after some discussion, laid on the table.

An amendment was also offered by Alderman Brown, and laid on the table.

Pending an animated and a somewhat mixed discussion, Alderman Comisky moved the previous question, which was carried.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the ordinance as amended by Ald. Roberts. The ayes and nayes being called, the ordinance was passed by the following vote: Ayes, 27; Noes 1.

SALARIES.

Ald. Comisky called up a report of the Finance Committee, in relation to an increase of salaries to city officials.

Ald. Holden moved to lay the report on the table. Lost. The question then came up on concurring in the report and passing the ordinance. Carried by a vote of 20 to 8.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

A communication was presented from James D. Ward, tendering his resignation as a member of the Board of Education. Accepted.

On motion of Ald. Comisky, the Council proceeded to the election of a member of the Board of Education, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Ward.

Ald. Comisky nominated J. C. Wicker, and Ald. Holden nominated A. D. Sturtevant. The Council then proceeded to ballot, resulting in the election of Mr. Wicker. The Council having accomplished this last crowning piece of stupidity, adjourned.

HORSE THIEVES.—On Friday, last Captain Turtle, of the West Side Police, saw a man offering a fine pair of horses for sale at Cook's Livery Stable on West Madison street. The fellow would sell them for $170, nowhere their actual value. Capt. Turtle, concealing his star, bantered the man for a trade, and finally purchased the horses for $130. Requesting the man to accompany him to his office for the money, Capt. Turtle took him to the station house and locked him up. By adroit questioning, the officer learned his name and residence, and soon ascertained that he had a partner in the operation, and on Saturday arrested a suspicious looking character, who gave his name as Edward Cook. Confronting him with the one first arrested, the latter betrayed him with a sign of recognition, but Cook stoutly declared that he had never seen him before. This vexed the latter, and yesterday morning, believing that Cook had been released, he made a full acknowledgment of the following facts: His name was Ransom Corkner, and he had been at work for A. B Lind, at Sublette, Minnesota; Cook worked near by for a man named Haskins; they stole the horses from the pasture of a farmer near Earlville, and escaped this way, where they were nicely caught by Captain Turtle, as above stated. It is safe to predict that Corkner and Cook are booked for Joliet.

Coroner's Inquests.

On Sunday, Coroner Schmidt held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, who died from sun-stroke Saturday afternoon. He was between 40 and 50 years of age, and of German birth. Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock, he was found at the corner of Illinois and Cass streets, in a comatose condition, and died soon after. Dr. Adams pronounced it a case of *coup de soleil*, and the Coroner's Jury found accordingly.

The Coroner held two inquests yesterday. The first was upon the remains of the child whose mysterious disappearance, and the equally mysterious discovery of whose skeleton, has been fully recorded in these columns. The inquest established the fact that it was the child of Henry Chambers, missing since April, 1862. The Jury believed that the boy was killed accidentally by the cars, and his body mutilated by hogs; that the remains had been covered with stable refuse by some person who did not desire an investigation to be had. The verdict of the Jury was "death from some unknown cause."

The second inquest, held yesterday morning, was upon the body of John McMahon, a teamster in the employ of Dewey & Co., coal dealers. McMahon had delivered a load of coal at Pitts & Co.'s Agricultural Machine Factory, corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets, at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and was looking at a large crane which was being moved by the workmen, when it gave way and fell to the ground, crushing and killing him instantly. A verdict of accidentally killed was rendered. Deceased was about 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon upon the body of a man, whose name was James Carlisle, who was run over by the cars on the Illinois Central railroad at Pecatonica, about sixty miles from this city. From the evidence adduced, it seems that the deceased was walking along the track as the train was approaching, and not paying attention to the whistle, he was run over and immediately killed. From papers found on his person, he is supposed to have been from Wisconsin, and resided at or near the State asylum. In his pockets were found $247 in bills and Treasury notes, and $30 in Confederate scrip. In accordance with the facts herein adduced, the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," relieving the railroad company and their employees from any censure.

The Lake Tunnel—Inquiries by a Tax Payer.

We have received the following communication from an intelligent lawyer of this city, in which certain pertinent inquiries are asked, which can be better and more satisfactorily answered by the City Engineer than by us:

CHICAGO, August 4, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of to-day is a diagram, followed by an article explanatory of a method lately proposed for supplying the city with water—the expense of which is estimated at $307,552.

Those who have watched the construction of public works, where the people pay and the managers of the work and the contractors who do it get a living from it, know that the estimates for such works at the outset are generally grossly understated. The test of that will be, in the present instance, to advertise and let this work out to the lowest bidder, upon carefully drawn specifications, without extras, with full guarantee for performance.

An estimate will in that way be obtained from men who expect to pay the cost, before they get it from the city, and will count it closely, and the city and the tax payers will know just what it will cost before they undertake the matter. I have little doubt but that the bill will be millions where these inquirers have given us hundreds of thousands.

It is proposed to build at least three stations composed of timber, stones and brick to protect the iron shafts that are to be sunk to aid in the excavation, of which all are to be removed except the outer one when the work is completed. Each and all of these are obstructions to the navigation of the lake, and the city will be liable for all accidents that could not be obviated by the use of ordinary care. The timber and the iron shaft may be removed, but how are the brick and stone to be picked up and carried away? A mound of *debris* will be left concealed by the water, upon which vessels may be driven and sunk, and for these the city will be liable. The city must keep a light house at the end of the pipe. Has the expense of the tower and the difficulty of erecting, and expense of keeping it there been taken into the account?

This will be erected upon an island eighty feet in diameter, with water forty feet deep at the side. No shallow shore to break the force of the wave, but in the deep water the unbroken force of the waves aided in the winter by floating masses of ice, will be pounding upon it. Now this must be a certainty, for if this crib and light house are carried away it will be no light task to open the end of that pipe. The light house and end of the north pier are protected by the shoaling water and there is no ice moving with the wave and thrown by it against the structure.

I would suggest that the party of dippers who went out in the tug boat make another excursion, and let it be when there is a strong current from the river into the lake, and its water can be seen in great irregular blotches here and there, for more than two miles from the shore, and where by some change in the ordinary current of the lake, its body of water is setting slowly northward instead of southward, then let them go into one of those blotches as it slowly makes its way over the proposed terminus of this pipe, and then let them dip and taste; the report will not be so favorable as it was before.

Again, if this prolongation of the water pipe is to be made, why not get as far as possible from the source of difficulty. Instead of running due east, why not run north-east. One-half mile added to the length will get you a mile and a half further from the difficulty. And even if no more is added, and the terminus is placed half a mile nearer the shore, you are nearly a mile and a half further than as at present projected. TAX PAYER.

The Great Central Route.

The public are already so well posted touching the advantages for Eastern travel promised by the Great Central route over other lines, that it is almost a work of supererogation for us to discuss the subject in these columns. With magnificent day coaches, fitted up in the highest style of art, and each having Ruttan's justly celebrated ventilator attached; with night cars luxuriant and comfortable, attentive officials, smooth, well ballasted road beds, and a time-table rarely if ever departed from, there can be no doubt but that the Michigan Central and the Great Western roads are entitled to the high position which they hold with the travelling community.

The fare to New York has already been reduced to eighteen dollars, and it will continue to be as low as by any other route. Parties going East will find it to their decided advantage to apply at the office of the Michigan Central under the Tremont House, before purchasing tickets.

REBEL OFFICERS.—Saturday afternoon, a batch of eighty rebel officers, prisoners of war, attended by a Federal guard of three officers and fifty men, passed through Chicago, *en route* from St. Louis to Johnston's Island, Lake Erie. They arrived here via the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and were transferred to the Michigan Southern.

A rebel officer wrote upon a slip of paper, and handed to a gentleman connected with the former road, the following:

"Do you know Judge Henry Rucker, of this place? If you know him, tell him one of his rebel cousins passed through, bound for Johnston's Island.

"WINSTON RUCKER."

FOR MADISON, WIS.—Remember the excursion of the season comes off next Thursday 13th. Tickets good to the 23d. Every man who has business in that part of Wisconsin will surely go. Every one who wants a pleasant trip through a beautiful country will go; and every one who wishes to visit one of the most beautiful cities of the North-west will be sure to go. Tickets only $4.50 for the round trip. See advertisement.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a regular meeting of the Chicago City Railway Company, held August 10th, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected its officers for the ensuing year: President, David A. Gage; Vice President, Henry Fuller; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. W. Fuller; Superintendent, Frank Parmalee.

DINNER TO GEN. MCARTHUR.—We are gratified to learn that some of our leading citizens who are in favor of the Democracy preached and practiced by the brave General McArthur, have invited him to a complimentary dinner to be given in a few days. The arrangements are of the most ample description, and worthy the occasion, and the affair is in the best possible hands for success. We shall give further particulars in a day or two.

New Railroad Office—The Vermont Central and Grand Trunk Lines.

The Vermont Central and Grand Trunk Railroad lines have opened an office at No. 46 Clark street, and will after to-day sell tickets to Boston for $18.00. This is a large reduction from former rates, and will without doubt induce a considerable portion of the travel to seek this route. The scenery on the Vermont Central is inviting enough, without the reduction in the fare, to send pleasure-seekers over the road. At Waterbury, just below St. Albans, passengers can stop and visit Mansfield Mountain, 4,500 feet high, from the top of which is one of the most charming views on the continent. G. F. Hubbard, favorably known in the East as a railroad man of large experience, is the Western Agent.

Volunteers in the Railroad Regiment.

Col. Hotchkiss of the 89th Illinois, familiarly known in this city as the Railroad Regiment, is at present in the city under orders to recruit volunteers for his regiment. It will be remembered that Gen. Rosecrans has selected the 89th to be mounted and equipped as mounted infantry, and special permission has been granted by the War Department to recruit up to the maximum. The regiment now numbers 700, and is attached to the veteran brigade of Gen. Willich in the 20th army corps.

To all men who wish to come in out of the draft, here is the opportunity. A capital regiment, excellently equipped, all mounted, gallant officers tried in the field, and a glorious set of railroad boys for the mess. Railroad men, or "any other man," cannot do better than to take a hand in by joining the Railroad Regiment, and thus escaping the draft. This is the only regiment recruiting in the State, and will in all probability be the last opportunity afforded before the draft. Come up and join the railroad boys. The recruiting office in this city is at 105 Randolph street.

EXCURSION.—Lovers of pleasure will be sure to go to the Excursion and Pic Nic, to be given by the Edwards' Society, to the beautiful town of Geneva, on Thursday, August 13th. Cars leave the Galena Depot at 9 a. m., and Halsted street at 9 1-2. John Wright will furnish cream, lemonade, &c.

☞ Remember all ye who suffer from the oppressive heat of the city that the splendid side-wheel steamer Planet, Capt. F. Chamberlin, leaves for La Pointe, Bayfield, Grand Portage, Isle Royale, and all Lake Superior ports, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 12th, at 8 o'clock.

"*Mrs. Partington*," having suffered from all the ills that flesh is heir to, terminating, at last, in a general derangement of the system—with a sallow complexion and spirits much depressed, sought the aid of her family physician; he told her that her liver was in a torpid condition; her digestion very much out of order, and her alimentary canal, in a state requiring a stimulating tonic, &c., &c.; and, as the old lady says, "he left his *prescription papers and expired*;" while she put on her "specs" to read the morning paper, her attention was at once arrested by the advertisement, headed "Greenbacks are good, but Roback's are better"—being satisfied that *anything that is better than "greenbacks"* must be good for the stomach, her son "Ike" was dispatched for a bottle, which cured her. It was "Roback's Stomach Bitters," a popular article, sold by all Druggists in the city, and thousands in the country.

We would refer our readers to the advertisement of W. A. Butters & Co.'s sale of Fine pictures, now on exhibition at 86 Randolph street. They comprise some very Rich, Rare, and Valuable subjects, and are richly deserving of a visit.

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph Street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. jy7-1w

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street Philadelphia, Pa. jy19-4w

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1863.

There are no new features in the money market. Currency is plenty, but owing to the limited movements in breadstuffs, the banks complain of the great scarcity of borrowers. The ruling rates of interest are 6@8 per cent.—the inside figure for first-class paper at short dates. Exchange is firm at ¼@⅜ per cent. premium buying and ⅜ selling.

Gold was quoted this morning at 126⅛ in New York. Here the nominal rates were 125@126. Silver 115@120. Canada currency 123@124.

—At Milwaukee, yesterday, New York Exchange was buying at ⅛@¼ premium, selling ⅜ prem; gold, [illegible] prem; silver 14 prem. Business continues light and money easy. Exchange is firm.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The following table shows the earnings of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, through line, for the week ending Aug. 7th, 1863, compared with the same week in 1862:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$12,[illegible]	$ 9,[illegible]
Freight	23,[illegible]	14,[illegible]
Sundries	1,074.94	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase in 1863	13,[illegible]	

—The Ocean Bank, of New York, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₩ cent. The New York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent. The Greenwich Insurance Company, of the same city, a semi-annual dividend of 7 ₩ cent. The United States Trust Company, of New York, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent, payable on the 10th inst.

The Boston Post of Tuesday evening says "the money market is overflowing with idle capital which is seeking either for permanent investment or for temporary employment. The current rates of interest for loans and discount are from five to six per cent., and but few prime notes are offered in the street. Loans are more frequent, but not sufficient to absorb floating balances or diminish the volume of deposits; for what is paid out is almost immediately returned to the currency reservoirs for the service of new applicants, and thus reduplicates itself in the absence of specie payments to check the supply."

—The following business was transacted at the U. S. Depository in Cincinnati last week:

Balance on hand July 1, 1863		$1,[illegible]
Received from collection of internal revenue	$108,[illegible]	
Deposits on account of subscription to the 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds, including deposits of agents	$60,184.75	
Deposits by Government officers	$43,[illegible]	
		$1,[illegible]
		[illegible]
Disbursed on checks, drafts, &c.		1,[illegible]
Balance on hand August 7, 1863		$1,[illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market—Aug. 10.

STOCKS—Dull and lower.

C. & R. I.	109¾	M. S.	[illegible]
M. & P. du C.	[illegible]	I. C.	[illegible]
P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]	C. & P.	[illegible]
C. & A.	[illegible]	Hudson	149
C. & A., pfd.	[illegible]	Erie	[illegible]
C. & T.	114⅛	N. Y. C.	[illegible]
G. & C.	[illegible]	Cumberland	[illegible]
Harlem	148	Canton	[illegible]
Reading	118	Mo. 6s	[illegible]
M. C.	117¼		

MONEY—Easy at 5@6 ₩ ct.
Sterling Exchange quiet at 139¼@139½.
Gold without decided change, opening at [illegible], and closing at 126@126¼.
Government stocks dull.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, August 10, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Brly, bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
I. C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
N. W. R. R.	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
A. & St. L. R. R.	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
Total	1434	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Grass Seed, lbs.	Live Hogs, No.	Wool, lbs.	Beef C'ttle, No.	Hides lbs.	High-wy's brls.
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
R. I. R. R.	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. C. R. R.	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
N. W. R. R.	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Total	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barly bu.
To Buffalo	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	14000	....	....
To Oswego	....	....	[illegible]	....	....	....
Port Sarnia	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....	....	....
Saginaw	....	....	[illegible]	....	....	....
To other Ports	9	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1341	....	54[illegible]	14[illegible]	....	....

The receipts of produce to-day embraced 1,434 brls flour; 19,849 bu wheat; 78,738 bu corn; 31,[illegible] bu oats; 730 bu rye and 2,973 bu barley. The shipments were 1,341 brls flour; 54,[illegible] bu corn and 14,[illegible] bu oats.

There was a slim attendance on 'change to-day, and owing to the dull news received by the steamer from Liverpool, the leading market were heavy and prices generally were lower.

There was a fair inquiry for No. 1 spring wheat, and Saturday's prices were maintained, but other grades were dull and lower. Sales add up some 15,000 bu at $1.00 for No. 1 Spring in store; 93c for old No. 2 Red Winter in store; [illegible] for No. 2 Spring in store and [illegible] for Rejected Spring.

Corn was in limited request and [illegible] lower, with sales of 122,000 bu at [illegible] for Yellow afloat; [illegible] for White Mixed afloat; [illegible] for mixed f. o. b.; [illegible] for Mixed afloat; [illegible] for Mixed in store and 47c for Rejected in store.

The market for Oats was dull and we note a further depreciation of [illegible] ₩ bu, with sales at [illegible] for Old No 1 in store; [illegible] for New No. 1 in store, and [illegible] for New No. 2 in store—the market closing dull. Rye was dull and rejected. Barley in better supply and quiet, with light sales at [illegible].

There was a better inquiry for the finer grades of Flour and the market was more active, with sales of 1,800 brls at [illegible] for good to choice White Winter Extras; [illegible] for choice Spring Extras, and [illegible] for Spring Supers.

The Provision market was inactive but firm. The offerings on the market are extremely light. We note sales of 25 bxs short rib middles at [illegible] packed. Mess Pork is nominal at [illegible].

There was a fair inquiry for Butter at a decline of [illegible]. Timothy seed is in good demand and firm at [illegible]. Clover seed nominal at [illegible]. Highwines dull—buyers offering [illegible]—holders asking [illegible].

There are few cargoes of Lumber offering, and the market is firm at [illegible] for good to prime cargoes of strips and boards.

Sugars are in good demand and firm. Choice grocery grades are a shade higher. Coffees firm at [illegible] for Rio.

Freights inactive but firm, with engagements at 4c with corn to Port Colborne.

Flour and Grain in Store.

The following table shows the amount of Flour, Wheat, Corn, &c., in store in this city, to-day, compared with the amount in store a week ago, and the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 10.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 11
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the Independent.]

The market exhibits increasing firmness in prices, with more activity in sales. Western clothing houses are buying freely. Standard cotton goods have advanced. Stocks are very limited, and some holders refuse to sell at present prices. Prints are very steady. Printing cloths have an upward tendency. Stripes, ticks, and Denims are scarce. Fancy cassimeres of desirable makes and styles are active, and sell both for city and country consumption. Old grades and stocks are slow in comparison, but sell readily at a little concession. Printed delaines of the usual desirable makes sell more readily. Beavers and other heavy fall goods are held firmly. There is considerable inquiry, and the supply is not in excess. Doeskins are dull. Satinets are more active. In foreign goods more activity obtained. The decline in foreign exchange rendered importers more willing to conform to the views of buyers, and large sales of woolens have been made. The imports have been larger this week, and are at once offered. A permanent decline in the price of gold will lead to extended orders for importation. New assortments of British dress goods are in the market, and desirable styles of fancies are plenty. Dress silks are not so active. Blacks and plain styles and colors are in steady demand. In heavy woolens the supply is large, and tempting. Coatings are very active. Broadcloths are selling more freely. The imports of linen are large, but prices are steady. Worsted goods are coming forward freely, but dress silks are not yet in good assortment. The decline in gold is having a serious effect on wool. Our manufacturers, to compete with the foreign, must buy their raw material lower; and the large producers have declined to give the high prices asked for wool. Holders of wool have views above the circumstances of the market, and unless gold goes up again materially, which is not likely, must abate the prices asked. This constant varying of the price of gold is a great difficulty in trade, as prices of goods fluctuate accordingly. It is as bad as a constant variation in the yard measure would be. Gold is still the measure of value.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of domestic dry goods sold in the New York market.

PRINTS.

Merrimac	21	Richmond	19
Cocheco	21	American	18
Pacific	19	Amoskeag	17
Sprague's	19	Lowell	17
Dunnell's	17	Dutchess B.	16
Manchester	17	Fancy Brands from[illegible]	[illegible]

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	24	Glasgow	21
Lancaster	[illegible]	Manchester	[illegible]

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Lawrence	4-4	[illegible]	Perkins, D.	3-4	[illegible]
Stark	4-4	[illegible]	Globe	3-4	[illegible]
Appleton	4-4	[illegible]	Old Dominion	3-4	[illegible]
Medford	4-4	[illegible]	Pepperell, E		[illegible]
Indian Head	4-4	[illegible]	" R		[illegible]
			" O		[illegible]
Massachusetts	4-4	[illegible]	" N		[illegible]
Tremont	4-4	[illegible]	Great Falls, M		[illegible]
			" S		[illegible]
			" J		[illegible]
Cabot, A.	4-4	[illegible]	Indian Orchard, C		[illegible]
Atlantic N	4-4	[illegible]	" N		[illegible]
" K	4-4	[illegible]	" BB		[illegible]
" A	4-4	[illegible]	" L		[illegible]
Amoskeag	4-4	[illegible]	" W		[illegible]
Laconia, H	4-4	[illegible]	Boot Mills, H		[illegible]
Shawmut	4-4	[illegible]	" O		[illegible]
Amory	4-4	[illegible]	Bartlett, 36 inch		[illegible]
Carrol	4-4	[illegible]	" 33 inch		[illegible]
Salmon Falls	4-4	[illegible]	Dwight, L		[illegible]
Agawam, F	4-4	[illegible]	Bates, D		[illegible]
Gilbon	4-4	[illegible]	Portsmouth, P		[illegible]
Ozark	4-4	[illegible]	Naumkeag, S		[illegible]
Thames River	4-4	[illegible]			

BLEACHED GOODS.

New York Mills	4-4	[illegible]	Dwight	4-4	[illegible]
Wamsutta	4-4	[illegible]	Bay Mills	4-4	[illegible]
Bates	4-4	[illegible]	Warregan	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Rock	4-4	[illegible]	Waltham, X	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lonsdale	4-4	[illegible]	Aurora	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hills Semper Idem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Androscoggin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bartletts	[illegible]	[illegible]	Red Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hamilton, O	3-4	[illegible]
Williamsville	4-4	[illegible]	Portsmouth, P	3-4	[illegible]
Dwight	[illegible]	[illegible]			

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	[illegible]	Otis	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	Jewett City	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]	Providence	[illegible]
Eagle	[illegible]	Falls	[illegible]
Oxford	[illegible]		

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	42	Whittenton	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	Uncasville	[illegible]
Jewett City	[illegible]	Falls	[illegible]

TICKS.

Amoskeag, A C A	[illegible]	York, 32 inch	[illegible]
" A	[illegible]	Hamilton, Regular	[illegible]
" B	[illegible]	" D	[illegible]
" C	[illegible]	Pemberton, X L	[illegible]
" D	[illegible]	" AA	[illegible]
York, 30 inch	[illegible]	Falls	[illegible]

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	[illegible]	Indian Orchard	[illegible]
Laconia	[illegible]	Androscoggin	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Pepperell	[illegible]

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	[illegible]	Massachusetts	[illegible]
Salmon Falls	[illegible]	Indian Head	[illegible]

LAWNS.

Pacific, 1,300	18	Pacific, 1,400	18

DE LAINES.

Manchester, Dark	25	Hamilton, Dark	25
Pacific, Dark	25		

CARPETS.

Lowell, 3 Ply	$1.50	Crowley's Pat. Tapestry Brussels	$1.50@1.65
" Super	1.25	New Eng'd Pat.	1.45@1.50
" Medium	1.13	Empire Mills	[illegible]
Imperial, 3 Ply	1.45	Belgrade	[illegible]
" Super	1.25	Ingrain	[illegible]
" Medium	1.13		
Hanford, Extra 3 Ply	1.55		

Not much change in prices the last week. Some improvement in trade in first hands. Goods are held firm, with slight advance on some leading brands.

Wool in Michigan.

There is very little wool offering at Detroit, and the range is mostly nominal at 50@65c. The offerings in the interior generally are also light, farmers being disposed to hold until they see what direction the market will take for the fall trade. They adhere generally to 70@80c for the best clips. From the East we have very little new. Manufacturers are running on very light stocks of wool, and it is a question between them and the farmer which has the best grit.

An intelligent gentleman kindly furnishes the following scale of prices at the several points named:

Niles	[illegible]
Dowagiac	[illegible]
Kalamazoo	[illegible]
Battle Creek	[illegible]
Marshall	[illegible]
Albion	[illegible]

At points east of Albion, our informant could hear of no wool offering.

At Albion, 17,000 lbs were taken for shipment last week, (Friday,) at 65c, since which prices seem to have suffered a decline.

At Coldwater on Friday and Saturday of last week buyers were out, trying to contract at 60@65c, but they could secure only comparatively trifling lots, farmers holding back.

Geo. B. Murray, of Marshall, has 21,000 lbs very nice, clean, fine wool, selected out of 50,000 lbs, which he offers at 65c.—(Detroit Free Press.

The Wheat Crop in Michigan.

The wheat along the line of the Central Road has been harvested in good order, and it is now generally admitted that as a whole the crop will compare well with that of any previous year, either as respects quality or quantity. In localities where the crop has been alternated with clover and where plaster has been used freely, farmers find themselves well repaid for the outlay. This is particularly the case with Berrien county. In this county agriculturists have been using plaster quite freely for the past two or three years, and the result is that the millers, farmers and threshers all concur in pronouncing the new wheat decidedly the best and handsomest that has been produced for several years. We do not mean to be invidious at the expense of farmers in other counties no doubt equally enterprising, but we may be permitted to take Berrien as an example of what careful tillage may accomplish. In some localities as high as thirty-[illegible] to forty bushels to the acre has been realized, but of course these are extreme cases.

The Crops in Indiana.

The New Albany Ledger says:

The crops in White, Elkhart, Laporte, Marshall, Miami, Howard, Boone, Hendricks, Monroe, Lawrence, Sullivan, and most all of the counties bordering on the Wabash River, are represented by the press of that section as being most promising. The yield of wheat was an average with previous seasons; rye, barley and grass have yielded well, and late rains have done the growing corn an immense sight of good, and it now promises a fair average yield. As a general thing, throughout the State, the oat crop has not been as heavy as the previous seasons, yet it is fair.

In looking over the columns of about fifty of our State exchanges yesterday, we read, in nearly every one of them, favorable notices of the crops. There has been a slight drouth in a particular section of the State the present summer, but this drouth has extended over comparatively but a small area.

Liverpool Produce Market—July 24.

[From Patterson's Circular.]

BREADSTUFFS—A sudden change from summer heat to unseasonably low temperature indicates the probability of a later harvest than was recently apparent. The improved tone in our last report respecting Wheat has been followed up by an advance of 2d. to 4d. per cental above the late low and irregular prices. Flour of good fresh quality is still comparatively scarce, millers supplying the chief wants of consumers in their respective localities. Indian Corn is held with more firmness, but the quantity on passage being ample for probable wants it is difficult to establish an advance; there is no White here in first hands. Provisions—Beef of prime quality continues scarce, and is from 2s. to 5s. dearer. Pork steady; Eastern of fine quality wanted at full prices. Bacon meets with more general demand, and all kinds must be quoted 1s. higher, but there is still a considerable range in prices according to quality and condition. Lard quiet, at a reduction of 6d. on the spot; 300 tons sold for October to December delivery, at 39s. Cheese of ordinary quality accumulates, and is again 2s. lower. Fine in request at late prices. Tallow is in large request, holders having met the demand freely; prices are 1s. higher at the close.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Inactive but firm. The only engagement reported was: Schooner Hastings with corn to Port Colborne at 4c.

FLOUR—Received 1,[illegible] brls; shipped 1,341 brls. Market more active. Sales were: 300 brls "Bazar" choice White Winter at $7.00; 400 brls "Champion" do at [illegible]; 100 brls "Venus" do at $6.25; 50 brls good Winter Extra at $5.50; 100 brls "Ford's" choice Spring Extra at $5.25; 150 brls Spring Super at $3.50; 21 brls "Eagle" do at $3.90; 44 brls Super at [illegible]; 100 bxls unsound Extra at [illegible]; 100 brls "Nashville Eagle," 100 brls "Hanover City," and 100 brls "Washington" on p. t.

WHEAT—Received, 19,849 bu. Market steady for No. 1 Spring, but dull and lower for other grades. Sales were: 10,000 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.00; 400 bu old No. 2 Red Winter at 93c; 400 bu No. 2 Spring at 86c; 2,500 bu do at [illegible]; 2,600 bu Rejected Spring at 70c; all in store; [illegible] bags and 800 bu New Spring at $1.02 on track.

CORN—Received, 78,738 bu; shipped, 54,[illegible] bu. Market dull and [illegible] per bu lower. Sales were: 2,800 bu Yellow at 51½c afloat; 3,000 bu White Mixed at [illegible] afloat; 15,000 bu Mixed at [illegible] f. o. b.; 25,000 bu do at [illegible] f. o. b.; 10,000 bu Mixed at 51c afloat; 5,000 bu do at [illegible] afloat; 16,000 bu do at [illegible] afloat; 5,000 bu do at [illegible] afloat; 3,000 bu Rejected at 50c afloat; 20,000 bu Mixed at [illegible] in store; 1,300 bu do at [illegible] in store; 2,500 bu do at [illegible] in store; [illegible] bu Rejected at 47c in store.

OATS—Received, 34,[illegible] bu; shipped, 14,000 bu. Market quiet and [illegible] lower. Sales were: 1,400 bu old No. 1 at 48c; 8,000 bu new No. 1 at 50c; 300 bu do at [illegible]; 17,000 bu do at [illegible]; [illegible] No. 2 at [illegible]; 1,000 bu do at [illegible]; 4,800 bu do (in Flint & Thompson's) at [illegible]; all in store.

BARLEY—Received, 2,973 bu. Market quiet. Sales [illegible] bu by sample, at [illegible] afloat; 17 bags at 75c on track; [illegible] bags at [illegible] on track.

ASHES—Dull and nominal at [illegible] for pots.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at [illegible].

BUTTER—Moderately active and 1c lower. Sales were—30 kegs good at 13c; [illegible] do at [illegible]; 17 kegs fair at [illegible].

BEESWAX—Dull and nominal at [illegible] for yellow.

BAGGING—In light supply and firmer. Sales—1,000 "Lewiston" at [illegible].

BROOM CORN—Inactive but firm at [illegible] for good to prime, and [illegible] for common to fair.

BEANS—Are in good demand and firm at [illegible] for Navy, and [illegible] for common to fair. The offerings are light.

CHEESE—Is steady at 11c for Hamburgh; 10c for Western Reserve and [illegible] for Illinois and Wisconsin.

COFFEES—Are in demand and firm at [illegible] for Rio.

EGGS—Are dull and lower with sales at [illegible].

FISH—Whitefish are a shade lower. Trout unchanged. We quote:

No 1 Whitefish	[illegible]
No 2	[illegible]
No 1 Trout	[illegible]

FRUITS—Dried Apples are less active and the market is scarcely so firm. Sales were—25 brls fair Ohio Dried Apples at [illegible]; 20 brls choice do at [illegible].

HIDES—Are inactive but firm. We quote:

Dry Flint	[illegible]
Dry Salted	[illegible]
Green Salted	[illegible]
Green Country	[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Market dull—buyers and sellers being apart. The latter ask 42c, while the former offer [illegible].

IRON—Pig is quiet but firm at previous rates. Manufactured unchanged.

LUMBER—Sales—Cargo schr Hayden, from Menominee, mostly boards, at $14.50. We give the following [illegible] prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Third Clear	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
" " green	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear "	[illegible]
Common "	[illegible]
Siding Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear "	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A ₩ M	[illegible]
" " No. 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
" " No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ₩ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ₩ 100	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

OILS—Are dull and nominally unchanged. We quote:

Kerosene	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Linseed, raw	[illegible]
Linseed, boiled	[illegible]
Whale	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Market inactive but firm. The offerings on the market are very light. Sales were—25 bxs short rib middles at [illegible] packed.

POTATOES—Are in good supply and dull at [illegible] ₩ brl—the outside figure in a small way.

BEEF—Is unchanged at [illegible] for Arracan.

SEEDS—Timothy is in good demand and firm. Sales were—[illegible] bags and 10 bags at [illegible]. Clover dull and nominal at [illegible].

SUGARS—Choice grocery grades are a shade firmer. Refined unchanged. The demand is good. We quote:

New Orleans	[illegible]
Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Extra B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow, C	[illegible]

SYRUPS—Quiet at previous quotations:

Belcher's	[illegible]
New York Sugar House	[illegible]
N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Golden Syrup	[illegible]
Sorghum	[illegible]
Do, refined	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]

SOAPS—Are unchanged. The inquiry is light and restricted to immediate wants. We quote:

Babbitt's	[illegible]
Oakley's	[illegible]
Austrian	[illegible]
Extra	[illegible]
Common Bar	[illegible]
Emery's	7½@ 8

SALT—Domestic is steady and firm at $2.10 for coarse and fine. Foreign is dull and nominal.

TALLOW—Is quiet at 8½c for country and [illegible] for city.

TEAS—Are quiet. We quote:

Young Hyson, common to very fine	$1.00@1.75
Gunpowders	1.15@1.25
Souchongs	[illegible]@1.10
Oolongs	[illegible]@1.10

TOBACCO—Favorite brands of lb, ½s and ¼ lbs are in steady demand and firm at [illegible]. Outside brands are dull at [illegible].

WOOL—Quiet. Sales were: 500 lbs unwashed at [illegible]; 3,000 lbs medium fleece at [illegible] on Saturday afternoon.

New York Markets—August 10.

COTTON—Firmer with moderate business at [illegible].

FLOUR—Heavy and 5@10c lower, at $4.95@5.15 for extra state; $5.90@6.25 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $6.30@7.00 for trade brands—market closing dull and heavy.

WHISKY—Active and firmer at 43½@45½c, chiefly at the latter price and including 100 brls favorite brand at 46c.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, heavy and 1@2c lower at 96c@$1.14 for choice spring; $1.08@1.20 for Milwaukee club; $1.20@1.25 for winter red western; $1.27 for winter red state. Corn irregular and unsettled; opening a shade firmer with a moderate home trade demand, and closing dull and declining at 67½@69½c for shipping mixed western. Oats heavy and dull at [illegible] for western.

WOOL—Quiet and prices without decided change.

PROVISIONS—More active and firmer at $11.50 for old mess; $13.00@13.25 for new do, closing at $13.25@13.50; $10.62½@10.75 for prime, and $13.25@13.50 for new prime mess. Beef dull with trifling sales. Bacon sides more active; short ribbed at 6c. Lard—Market firm with fair demand at 9½@10¼c.

Buffalo Market—Aug. 10.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Small sales Green Bay club at $1.06. Corn in moderate demand at 54½@55½c. Oats dull at 58c.

WHISKY—Quiet. No sales.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm, at 12c for corn, and 14c for wheat to New York.

IMPORTS—6,000 brls flour, 89,000 bu wheat, 134,000 bu corn, 38,000 bu oats.

EXPORTS—3,000 brls flour, 98,000 bu wheat, 184,000 bu corn, 12,000 bu oats.

Oswego Market—Aug. 10.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Corn and other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Carriers are asking 10c on wheat and 9½c on corn to New York.

Baltimore Markets—Aug. 10.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat advancing. Southern white $1.55@1.60; Kentucky, $1.85. Corn dull.

WHISKY—Buoyant. Sales 500 brls at 43@43c.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

CLEARED .... Aug. 10.

Stmr Sea Bird, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburg, 10,000 bu corn 300 brls flour.
Prop J. Barber, Robbins, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Grand Traverse.
Prop Badger State, Beckwith, Buffalo, 1,500 bu corn, 300 brls flour.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Brant, Buffalo, 28,725 bu corn.
Bark Unadilla Mason, Buffalo, 22,200 bu wheat.
Schr Czar, Green, Oswego, 25,200 bu corn.
Schr Cairo, Smith, Pt. Colborne, 14,500 bu wheat.

ARRIVED .... Aug. 10.

Stmr Sea Bird, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Cleveland, Reed, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Maine, Rossman, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Pease, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Grand Traverse, 300 m lumber.
Bark Lafrinier, Rummage, Cleveland, 859 tons coal.
Brig Andes, Phancaf, Green Bay, 150 m lumber, 8 m lath.
Brig Fanny Gardner, Morgan, Green Bay, 190 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Brig Mahoning, Vance, Green Bay, 160 m lumber.
Schr Tuscola, Conley, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber, 15 m shingles.
Schr Adriatic, Palmer, Grand Haven, 130 m lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Wilkison, St. Joseph, 1,400 railroad ties.
Schr Guide, Burgess, St. Joseph, 40 m lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Lisbon, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Col. Glover, Miller, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr E. G. Hoag, Parsons, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Helen Kent, Cameron, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Fimbritt, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Dawn, Libenstein, Pier Cove, 70 cords wood.
Schr Prudon, Adams, Chickahominy, 50 cords wood.
Schr Eveline, Stanley, Holland, 48 cords bark.
Schr Spartan, Vanderbery, Holland, 52 cords wood.
Schr Challenge, Reed, Woodlawn Pier, 70 cords wood.
Schr H. Spencer, Paulson, Centerville, 85 cords wood.
Schr El Tempo, Hughes, Manitowoc, 110 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Jennings' Pier, 75 cords wood.
Schr Racine, Williamson, Bay du Noc 140 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr P. Hayden, Hulverson, Menominee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Minnesota, Ransom, Menominee, 48 m lumber 60 m timber.
Schr L. C. Irwin, Taylor, Packard's Pier, 75 m lumber.
Scow Tempest, Newton, Kalamazoo, 80 m lumber, 60 m shingles.
Scow Rowena King Kalamazoo, 20 m timber, 1,200 railroad ties.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 10, 1863.

CLEARED.

Drill, Morris.
Advance, Athens.
Lady Franklin, Athens.
S. F. Gale, Athens.
Cuyahoga, Lockport.
Morris, Ottawa.
Stars and Stripes, Morris.
Energy, Aux Sable, 91 barrels salt.
H. McLennan, Seneca.
B. Athorp, LaSalle, 32,000 feet lumber.

ARRIVED.

Galena, Willow Springs.
H. Hamlin, Ottawa, 1500 bushels corn.
Colonel Mulligan, LaSalle, 125 tons coal.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 10, 1863.

UP—Barks Parana, Chicago; schrs Idaho, Jupiter, Essex, Empire State, Diverno, Lone Star, Stalo.

DOWN—Props Sun, Empire State.

DETROIT, August 10.

UP—Prop Merchant, Mendota; schrs Star, North.

DOWN—Props Plymouth, Edith; schrs Levator, Mazeppa.

THE SKJOLDOMAN.—We hear that the Norwegian sloop Skjoldoman, now on her return trip from Chicago to Bergen, Norway, passed Detroit on Friday, in tow of the tug W. K. Muir, along with several other craft. She had her own national colors flying at the main peak, and altogether presented quite a foreign caste. She has a snug rig, with mainsail jib, flying jib and squaresail and storm topmast. She was loaded deep, but, having considerable sheer, doubtless works well in heavy weather.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	6:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Detroit & N.Y. Express	*7:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*6:00 a. m.	*1:15 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	*7:15 p. m.	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	*7:30 a. m.	*1:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:15 p. m.	‡ 1:15 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Mail Train	†7:20 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	7:30 p. m.	[illegible]
CINN. AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Mail	4:00 a. m.	6:50 p. m.
Day Express	7:30 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:15 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	3:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	*10:00 p. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	[illegible]
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	*3:30 p. m.	*4:50 p. m.
" "	*6:15 p. m.	*7:50 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Passenger	*8:45 p. m.	†7:50 p. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*3:30 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Night Express	*8:00 p. m.	[illegible]
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*8:30 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Night Express	*8:15 p. m.	*5:30 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:35 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	*8:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	2:55 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:10 p. m.	3:00 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:32 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*5:30 a. m.
Woodstock and Way	*3:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Janesville Accom.	*5:00 p. m.	*11:40 a. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*8:45 a. m.	[illegible]
Express	*3:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Accommodation	*7:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Waukegan	*5:15 p. m.	*8:20 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Lost.

LOST—On the morning of the 6th ult., a small Red Cow. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 714 Wabash avenue. au11-k338-1t

LOST—From 164 West Fulton street on Sunday evening last, a Little Girl, four years old. Had on a pink dress and white apron, has blue eyes and brown hair. Her name is NELLIE BRYAN. Any person returning her or giving any information concerning her whereabouts will receive the thanks of her distressed parents. au11-k330-1t

LOST—A large Black Newfoundland Dog. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to 36 Clark street, or 326 Michigan avenue. au11-k[illegible]

LOST—A Check drawn by John Wright, payable to H. H. Bryant or bearer, for the sum of forty-nine (49) dollars. All persons are warned against receiving the same as payment has been stopped. [au11-k326-1t] H. H. BRYANT.

Strayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the subscriber, on Monday, August 3d, a Bright Red Cow, eight years old, a piece cropped off of right ear; also, a white and black spotted Heifer, three years old, heavy with calf, a piece cropped off of right ear. Any person returning the same or giving information where they may be found will be suitably rewarded. JOHN SHERKEY, 303 North Halsted-st. au11-k339-1t

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A Brindle Cow, with white on her breast, spreading horns, and about seven years old. Had around her horns a rope, with a ring attached, when she left. Any one knowing of her whereabouts and giving information to THOMAS WILSON, Evening Journal office, will be rewarded. au11-k331-1t

STRAYED—One small grey or speckled Horse about fifteen hands high, and nine years old, point of right hip flattened down. Any one returning or leaving word where he may be found at our office, near the corner of 16th and Grove streets, will be liberally rewarded. au11-k334-1t WALLACE & HOLMES.

Found.

FOUND—Saturday, August 8th, a Newfoundland Dog, which the owner can have by calling at 83 Lake street, and proving property. au11-k336-1t

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. WILCOX'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, has been approved and adopted by the United States Government, which has appointed him to supply them to disabled soldiers. Orders addressed to C. STAFFORD, 39 South Clark street, Chicago, will receive immediate attention. Send for circulars. P. O. Box 366. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A furnished house, one fronting on Michigan or Wabash avenue. Address Box 6085, stating location and price. au11-k[illegible]

WANTED—Board and rooms for lady, child and nurse, where there are but few other boarders. Address P. O. Box 2120. au11-k325-1t

WANTED—A girl for general housework—Swede, German, English, Norwegian or colored. Must come well recommended. Apply to 11 Adams street, near the Lake. au11-k[illegible]

WANTED—A partner to travel with a Panorama of the present war. From $200 to $300 only needed to a person of the right stamp. This is a rare chance. For further particulars apply to 97 Randolph street. au11-k[illegible]

WANTED—A Barber, at the Le Bon Ton Hair Cutting Rooms, Adams House. None but neat and gentlemanly men need apply. au11-k319-1t SONNER.

WANTED—A good Salesman can make $1,000 in a few weeks by selling Starr & Jennings' celebrated Door Bell, with the "BURGLAR ALARM ATTACHMENT," a sure protection against Robbers. Men are now making thousands of dollars out of this Bell. It is the only one of the kind in the world. From seven to fifteen can easily be sold daily. One man has been known to sell twenty-seven of these Bells in a single day. They are as cheap as any. The profits are very large. County Rights for sale from $25 to $150—half cash, balance good trade. Call at 13 LaSalle street, or address J. N. PATTON, P. O. Box 3493, Chicago, Ill. W. L. STARR, J. N. PATTON. au11-k311-1t

WANTED—By a respectable young man, who has more brass than brains, and more money than either, a fair correspondent—one who is amiable, affectionate, intelligent and willing to lend a helping hand should necessity ever require it. Address "Harry," Box 3309, city. au11-k[illegible]

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, to rent a Furnished House, with modern improvements, in some desirable part of the city; possession desired either at once, or about the 1st of October. Address Drawer 6389, stating location and terms or inquire in person at 14 State street. au11-k[illegible]

WANTED—A Nurse Girl, and girl for general housework. Inquire southeast corner of South May and Washington streets. Reference required. au11-k[illegible]

WANTED—By a good paying tenant, a house suitable for a first class boarding house, convenient to the Post Office. Address Box 3288 Chicago. P. S. A furnished house preferred. au11-k[illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a few good Machinists, on small work. Rear 119 South Clark street, Calhoun Place. au11-k[illegible] SHOWALT & WHITMAN.

WANTED—Several young girls to work on Tassels, Buttons, &c. Also some as apprentices. Call at E. EDERER'S, 97 Lake street, up stairs. au11-k[illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Porter in a Store or Commission House, by a sober, steady man, 30 years of age, writes a fair hand, is quick and correct at figures, willing and able to work. Address "J. J. S." Tribune Office. au11-k[illegible]

WANTED—To Manufacturers of Machinery, &c.—A Machinist of more than 10 years' experience, in New England and the West, and fully capable of taking charge of a Machine shop and Foundry, wishes to engage in a profitable situation. Is a draughtsman, and understands pattern making, &c. A line addressed to "Master Machinist," and left at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to. au11-k[illegible]

WANTED—A Situation to do chamber work and waiting on a table, or would do general house work. Call at No. 247 State street. Can be seen for two days. au11-k[illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence. A declaration of peace by foreign intervention is proffered by two officers. Since the love of country, the prayers of the righteous, and all bounties of land and money have failed to procure the aid of men, it becomes necessary to enforce the conscription law and the result, it has caused men of honor to blush, yes, more; men who have safely hid themselves in their garrets till all danger (as they suppose) is over, and, with the air and pomp of some great chieftain, sally forth into the great thoroughfare of some market place and proclaim peace—and how we have conquered, and of course we did, ladies and gents. Now, as peace can only be the result of speedy action by foreign intervention for the dissolution of the Union of these garret inspectors of all our States, two officers of the army of the Cumberland hereby extend invitations of peace to as many young ladies of respectability who are willing to volunteer into the service of Lieut. J. H. BIRD and Lieut. E. F. WEENS, Co. B, 65th Regt. O. V. I., 3d Brigade, 1st Div., 21st Army Corps, Hillsboro, Tenn. With the above address, and as descriptions are necessary, send photograph and receive one in return. All letters promptly answered. au10-k[illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence by a young soldier, of over two years service, with a jolly, good looking, intelligent, and true blue Union girl and who will be for Union still when this cruel war is over. Please send photograph if convenient. Address LANGFORD ADAMS, Memphis, Tennessee. au9-k[illegible]

WANTED—Two or three good Plumbers; highest wages paid. Address J. B. & T. GIBSON Plumbers Box 1303 Cincinnati, Ohio. au10-k[illegible]

WANTED—A good Tinner, to go to Cedar Falls, Iowa. Call at 251 Water street. au10-k[illegible]

WANTED—Board with unfurnished rooms, for a gentleman and wife, where there are but few or no other boarders. The North Side east of Clark street, preferred. Address "Board," P. O. Box 3346. au9-k[illegible]

WANTED—A suit of rooms with board for a gentleman and wife. Address Box 771, stating location and terms. au[illegible]

WANTED—Board. A suit of unfurnished rooms wanted by a gentleman and wife, on Michigan or Wabash avenue, or between these streets. References given. Address Post Office Box 3490. au[illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) Every Farmer to know that his "women folks" can earn $5 to $10 per week with one of Aiken's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price complete, $50. Weight 50 pounds. Freight from 50 cents to $1.50. Send for circular and samples (send stamp). BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a man from nearly every township in the United States, to make two or three hundred dollars a year, without ANY TROUBLE or COST whatever. Persons who desire PERMANENT business to occupy their whole time may find constant employment with a net income of at least three thousand ($3,000) dollars a year, by making personal application at Room No. 1, up one pair of stairs, 124 Clark street. au11-k[illegible]

WANTED—By a young man with unexceptionable references, a situation as Salesman in some Wholesale Dry Goods House in this city. Has had experience in that branch of business. Address "J C S," Tribune office. au11-k[illegible]

WANTED—$75 a month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Me. $60 A MONTH! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid to sell our EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. 15 circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me. [illegible]

WANTED—The best agency in the Union. Wanted gents and ladies to sell Clark's Improved Indelible Pencil. Sample by mail 25 cents, or one dozen $2.00. Address E. P. CLARK, Box 21, Northampton, Mass. [illegible]

WANTED—Want to sell, rent or have stocked, a good three-run mill with water for ten run, all seasons of the year, with a fair custom business—situated in one of the best wheat growing portions of the State. For particulars, address D. PRATT & CO., Fulton, Rock county, Wis. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell Lloyd's New Maps and Charts, Card Engravings. A splendid engraving of General Meade, mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Send stamp for circulars. H. H. LANDON, Agent, 94 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago Ill. [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Iowa Horses. Several pair of very fine Matched Horses, a pair of Mules and Single Horses for sale very reasonably at PATRICK'S Stables, on State street. Inquire for the Comstock stock. au11-k[illegible]

FOR SALE—Very cheap, a small Bay Pony. Good in saddle or harness—used to the city. Address Box 993, or call at 151 Randolph street, room 5. au11-k[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Hotel. One of the best Second Class Hotels in the city of Chicago for sale, and doing a good business, and is in a most excellent location, immediately at a railroad depot. Can accommodate 60 or 70 persons. For particulars inquire of E. G. ABAY, No. 3 Telegraph Building, or address Box 2612. au11-k[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine in good order; a show case, and a quantity of Bass, Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at 78 Randolph street, up stairs. au11-k[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap. The machinery for making Sorghum. Crusher and gearing or steam power in coil, large copper pumps, large and small brass steam cocks, belts, tanks and boilers. The whole lot will be sold for ($250) two hundred and fifty dollars—used only one season. Address J. S. WHITE, Mendota, Ill. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—A Pile Driver Hammer, weighing twenty-two hundred, complete, clamps &c. Also the castings for a Horse Power, of the best quality, for sale cheap.

—ALSO,—

Two thousand acres of fine Prairie Land, fifty miles south of Michigan City. The land is excellent for a grazing farm, with fine brooks running through it.

—ALSO,—

One square section of fine land, all under fence, and in tame grass. There are two good, new frame houses and barns on the same. Will give long time on mortgage of it at 8 per cent. interest. It is one of the finest growing farms in Indiana, as there are 30 acres of [illegible] grass land [illegible] to buy [illegible] money for grazing cattle if required. LYMAN BLAIR, 251 South Water street, Chicago. au10-k[illegible]

FOR SALE—A pair of superior Matched Horses, from Michigan, dark bays, good size, sound, fine style and action, gentle and kind in harness, and good under the saddle. Will be sold at a bargain if called on soon, as business requires me at home. Can be seen at Mr. Clark's Livery stable, opposite Post Office, for a short time. au8-k[illegible] W. W. MARTIN.

FOR SALE—A Cottage and Lease on Rucker street, corner of Tyler—West Side. Inquire of CLARK, CORNELL & NORTON, Attorneys, 83 Clark street, corner of Randolph. au11-k[illegible]

FOR SALE.—A good opportunity. The whole or a half interest in a good business for sale, on easy terms on account of ill health of one of the partners. Address "T H K," P. O. Box 631, Racine, Wisconsin. au11-k[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two frame dwellings and Lots 64 and 66 West Washington street, cheap, for cash. Inquire at 164 Third avenue, between 12 and 3 p. m. E. W. WILTSBERGER. au8-k[illegible]

FOR SALE—A well trained male Pointer for $40 at 51 North Clark street. au9-k[illegible]

FOR SALE.—A second hand Shifting Top Buggy, as good as new, for sale by E. F. QUIMBY & CO., 196 South Water street. au8-k[illegible]

FOR SALE OR RENT—A first-class house with a large lot, in the vicinity of Union Park, on the West Side. Will sell at a bargain. For particulars address "G," P. O. Box 3016. au8-k[illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm of 420 acres, in Albany, Whiteside county, Illinois, well improved. Will be sold CHEAP. Inquire at office of F. S. HOWE, 78 Dearborn street. au8-k[illegible]

FOR SALE—Valuable Residence Property.
50 feet on Wabash avenue, with two Houses.
54 feet on West Randolph street, with fine House.
50 feet on Jefferson street, with two Houses.
25 feet on Wabash and 340 feet on Michigan avenue.
Apply to J. P. CLINGEN, Real Estate Broker, 48 Clark street, Room No. 3. au[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Good, airy rooms, furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board at 268 West Randolph street. One of the pleasantest locations in the city. References exchanged. au11-k[illegible]

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms and good board for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, at 218 Adams street. A few day boarders received. [illegible]

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to be had with board at 282 State street. [illegible]